The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 516.

WASHINGTON.

Resolution to Expel Representative Whittemore.

$50,000,000 Added to the Volume of Currency.

Universal Suffrage Bill Referred.

Kentuckians Relieved of Political Disabilities.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WHITTEMORE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The great feature of Congress to-day was the unanimous report made by the Military Committee to the House for the expulsion of Representative Whittemore, of the First district of South Carolina, for receiving money for his nomination for a cadetship to the Military Academy at West Point. The committee heard Whittemore's statement on Saturday, the substance of which was given in last night's dispatch, but came to the conclusion at their meeting this morning that he did not submit testimony enough in his own behalf to counteract the evidence of Brooks and others that he actually received a moneyed consideration for the nomination. The committee, nine of the ten members being present, therefore voted that Mr. Whittemore had done an illegal act and was unworthy a seat in the House. They therefore all signed the report accompanied by a resolution for his expulsion from his seat. This was brought before the House at 3 P. M., and created a most decided sensation. The fact having become noised about the capital the galleries were very speedily filled with interested spectators, while nearly every seat was occupied on the floor. It took an hour to read the evidence, but it was listened to with patient attention. Mr. Whittemore sat in his seat and seemed quite nervous until that portion was read wherein he makes his own defense, when he appeared more at ease. At one time he rose to speak, but was advised by members sitting around him not to say anything until the House decided what order should be made in the case. Gen. Logan was about to call the previous question on the expulsion, when he was appealed to to have the evidence printed, and a future day set for the consideration of the case. After some debate this was acceded to, and, on Wednesday at one o'clock, Whittemore is allowed to appear at the bar of the House and show cause why he should not be expelled.

After this case is disposed of the committee will probably report one or two others just as flagrant as that pending.

THE WESTERN FINANCIAL INTEREST

carried its point in the House to-day by a majority quite unexpected. The resolution offered on Monday last by Mr. Loughridge, a Republican member from Iowa, came up as unfinished business, and the question on its adoption was taken without debate. It declares in a preamble the business interest of the country demand more currency, and is followed by a resolution peremptorily instructing the Banking Committee to report a bill to increase the volume of currency not less than $50,000,000. This passed by, yeas, 108; nays, 73; some of the Eastern members, among them Ben. Butler, voting for it. It is well understood a majority of the Banking Committee are opposed to increasing the amount of currency, but under this resolution they are obliged to report a bill. The struggle will then come again in the House on the question of expansion.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The anticipation in last night's dispatch that legislation by virtue of the second section of the Fifteenth amendment would be attempted in Congress this week was realized to-day by the introduction in the House, by Bingham, of a bill giving suffrage to all persons in States where by State laws they have been heretofore deprived of it. Instead of being confined to Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, etc., the bill is general in its character, and enforces the enfranchisement of every male person above the age of twenty-one, without regard to race or color. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it will be considered as soon as official notice of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment is made.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House to-day added on to its own bill the Senate bill for the removal of political disabilities of the persons therein named, and passed both by the required two-thirds vote. As soon as the Senate concurs, it restores to citizenship two thousand persons. Among the names in the bill are many Virginians who have served in Congress and the State Courts, and ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee. The debate on the bill in the House indicated a very liberal spirit for amnesty and will probably result, at an early day, in the passage of the general bill now pending in the House. The following are among the Kentuckians in the bill: A. G. Hunt, Lexington; J. Q. A. King, of McCracken county; George W. Silvertooth, of Hickman county; Wm. M. Coffee, J. Corbett and S. H. Corbett, of Ballard county; J. C. Calhoun, George H. Morton and D. C. Wilcox, of McCracken county; Humphrey Marshall and George B. Crittenden. There are thirty-six in all.

SPANISH GUNBOATS.

It was announced a short time since that Spanish gunboats were about to arrive at New York for repairs and had obtained permission to go to the Brooklyn navy-yard for that purpose. The statement caused a good deal of feeling in Cuban circles, but it was somewhat groundless for the Spanish Minister, hearing that the Government had taken no such step and did not seem inclined to grant the use of our navy yards for the repair of war vessels belonging to a foreign nation, has ordered six of the Spanish iron-clads to rendezvous at Halifax. The two that most need repairs are now at New York, and report that there is no private ship-yard where they can be repaired. Appeal has been made to the Government to allow them to enter the Brooklyn yard, but it has been denied.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

This morning Ex-Congressman Sypher, of Louisiana, appeared before the Military Committee and denied most of the evidence implicating him in the sale of cadetships. Logan and other members of the committee announced their purpose to prosecute the investigation, without fear or favor, and to report in favor of expulsion in all cases where guilt is established. Thus far twelve members of the present and the Fortieth Congress, of both political parties, have been testified against, and against several of them the evidence seems to be very direct and damaging.

PENSIONS.

On the 4th proximo fifteen and a half millions of dollars will be required to pay the semi-annual installment of pensions falling due at that date. This sum will be forwarded to the pension agents throughout the country, and will reduce the currency balance on hand to a very small amount, in consequence of which it is probable that but few bonds will be purchased for the sinking fund during the next month, and none to be held subject to the action of Congress.

COIN INTEREST.

The semi-annual interest on the 10 40 bonds, amounting to three million two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in coin, falls due on the 1st proximo.

THE WHISKY INTERESTS.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to report a bill extending the time from one to three years in which whisky may remain in bond, but adding an additional tax of one cent per gallon on all that remains in bond after one year. This is understood to be acceptable to the Kentucky and Tennessee interests, who are here pressing for relief.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

On Saturday an Ohio Democratic member obtained leave to print a speech in the Globe on the Cuban situation without having delivered it in the House. It appears in full in yesterday's Globe, and proves to be a severe assault on the President, Secretary Fish, ex-Consul Gen. Plumb, and Senator Sumner. The latter is accused, among other things, of being destitute of physical manhood. A resolution has been prepared and will be doubtless introduced in the House to-morrow by a Massachusetts member censuring the aforesaid Ohio member for having abused the privileges of the House in printing such a speech.

[To the Associated Press.]

BILLS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President has approved the military academy appropriation bill and the bill giving Bridges Battery Association certain captured cannon.

RESOLUTION TO EXPEL WHITTEMORE.

Gen. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported a resolution that B. F. Whittemore, Representative of the First Congressional district of South Carolina, has been influenced by improper motives in the disposal of his appointments to West Point and Annapolis academies, and should be expelled.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Gen. H. Hann, of Dakota, Secretary of Dakota.

D. H. Batchelder, of N. H., Consul at London [illegible].

TEXAS.

Gen. Reynolds has officially notified Adjutant General Townsend that the Legislature of Texas has ratified the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The Executive Department will be closed from noon to-morrow in honor of Washington's birth-day.

CAPT. COMMERELL,

of the Monarch, is expected in Washington to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day, a decision was made in the case Benj H. Cheever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Amie J. Worcester, which was brought in the District of Columbia to enforce the provisions in the matter of property rights of a decree of divorce granted in an Indiana court, holding the divorce to be valid by the laws of Indiana, and that therefore, under the Constitution of the United States, it must prevail in every other portion of the country.

In the case of the United States against C. Dewitt, an appeal from the Circuit Court of Michigan, an opinion was rendered that Congress has no constitutional power to establish police regulations within the States, and the law of Congress prohibiting the sale of petroleum for illuminating purposes, inflamable at a less temperature than 112 degrees fahrenheit, is, except in its application to the territories, unconstitutional and void.

A decision against the Government was made on the question of the title to a league of land in Los Angelos county, California, called Labrea or Bitumen.

In the case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Smith, on error to the Supreme Court of Missouri, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish frigates Zaltada and Vittoria will not remain in New York harbor but a few days, and, it is believed, will undergo repairs at another port.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

delivers an address to-morrow before the Odd Fellows in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

President Grant sent to the House a large mess of documents on Cuban affairs, much of them previously published. The Spanish ministry desires intimate relations with the United States and would extend free institutions to Cubans prepared for free institutions; that the Government had been asked to order immediate elections for the Cortes in Cuba, but had refused because the native population would not participate; that the Cuban question could not be considered in the Cortes while Cuba was in rebellion; and that the government was prepared to recommend the largest liberty. Gen. Sickles urged the immediate promulgation of their plan as the best way to terminate the difficulties. In reply they said the war would soon be ended. An armistice was regarded as impracticable.

They stated the Cuban question would be settled when the war was ended on the basis of self-government and commercial reciprocity, and that slavery will be gradually abolished.

Minister Sickles, December 24th, alludes to the anxiety manifested in Spain as to the course of the United States.

The winter campaign in Cuba is regarded a failure. Despondency is apparent in all except official circles.

NASHVILLE.

Work of the Constitutional Convention—Jockeyism.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—The Constitutional Convention practically closed its labors to-day, having completed the amended constitution. It meets to-morrow, and will adjourn *sine die* after the members have signed the new document. The poll-tax feature in the franchise section is so unpopular that grave doubts are entertained of the constitution being ratified. The election on its ratification or rejection takes place on the fourth Saturday in March. It is regarded as certain that the Radicals, black and white, as a body, will vote against it, ostensibly on account of the poll-tax provision, while, for the same reason, numbers of Conservatives are likely to vote the same way, or not vote at all. Still, looking at the subject in all its bearings, I will venture the assertion now that the amended constitution will be ratified.

The following are the principal amendments adopted by the body, which adjourns to-morrow:

Restricting the Legislature to seventy-five days for regular and twenty days for a called session.

Requiring bills to be passed by majority of the members elected to each House.

Making all property, real, personal, and mixed, taxable, except $1,000 of personal property in the hands of each tax-payer, and property used for strictly religious, educational, and charitable purposes, as the Legislature may from time to time decree.

Setting apart revenue derived from tax on polls to purposes of education.

Giving the Governor limited veto power.

Taking from the Legislature the power of passing acts of incorporation, but providing for a general law under which corporations shall be formed.

Prohibiting the issuance of bonds to any railroad which at the time of application may be in default of payment of interest of bonds previously issued.

Vacating all judicial offices upon the ratification of the amended Constitution.

Increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five.

Making the franchise universal, with prepayment of poll tax required.

Giving the Legislature power to establish new counties to consist of not less than 275 square miles, providing old counties shall not be reduced below 500 square miles; the old constitution requiring 350 miles for new counties and that old counties should not be reduced below 625 square miles.

Providing that the States shall not become stockholders with others in any corporation, requiring two thirds of the votes of the counties and towns to loan or give credit of same; and providing that no convention or Legislature shall ratify any amendments to the Constitution of the United States unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendments were proposed.

The race-horse Louisville, a promising three-year old, owned by Mr. Thomas, of Louisville, and a number of other horses at the track, are sick. What the cause is is unknown.

LEXINGTON.

The Legislature En Route—The Fate of Waller—The Circuit Court—Sudden Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Feb. 21.—The members of the Legislature arrived here yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, by special train from Cincinnati, and were the guests of the city until late last night, when they left by special train for Frankfort.

The impression prevails here to-day that Waller, the murderer of Fullenlove, in Clarke county, who was reported hung in Winchester on Saturday night, was rescued from jail by his friends, who represented themselves as Ku-Klux. He has not been heard from since rescued.

Our Circuit Court is now in session, and the trials of Todhunter, for the murder of Robinson, and Donnellan, for the murder of Wollums, are set for the 24th.

Wm Woodhouse, one of our subordinate night watchmen, was taken with a congestive chill last night while on duty, and died this morning.

CHICAGO.

A Holiday--Murder and Lynching at Beardstown.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—The Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Postoffice, and banks will be closed to-morrow in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

On Thursday last, at Beardstown, Ill., a man named Wilcox entered the saloon of Yreck & Brecker, during their temporary absence, and assaulted a drunken man who was in the saloon and beat him badly. In a few minutes Yreck and Brecker came in, when the ruffian drew a revolver and shot Yreck dead, and then turned and fired at Brecker, the ball inflicting an ugly and supposed dangerous wound. The murderer was arrested and put in jail.

On Friday, Yreck was buried, and there was a large gathering at Beardstown. Just after dark a large crowd, numbering full 500, gathered around the jail. Without employing force, they took the keys from the sheriff, and put him under guard. The mob then entered the jail, seized a prisoner whom they supposed to be the murderer, got a rope around his neck and then discovered they had got the wrong man. In the meantime, the murderer, who was in another cell, and chained to the floor, was made aware of the designs of the mob. He got possession of an iron bar, and as the leaders of the mob proposed to open the cell door he warned them that he would sell his life dearly. This resolute demeanor produced a change of action, but did not defeat the purpose of the leaders; a pistol shot through the head sent the soul of the murderer to account for his crime, and his body was then taken out doors and hung by the neck to a tree. The man who thus suddenly expiated his crime was from Alabama, and was, judging from his conduct and demeanor, a desperate ruffian.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrival of Delegates to the Republican Convention—Gov. Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The hotels are already full of delegates and politicians to the Republican Convention to-morrow.

Senator Morton is here, and will deliver an address at Masonic Hall, on the finances of the country, to-morrow night.

Weather Items.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The weather is very cold. Thermometer this morning six degrees below zero.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—This is the coldest weather of the winter. At 7 A. M. the thermometer was seven degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Last evening a heavy rain-storm set in and continued till midnight, causing a heavy tide in the rivers, and the basements on either side of the city were flooded and much damage done to property. Before morning it cleared off, and this is by far the coldest day of the season.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Thermometer at St. Paul this morning 30 degrees below zero; in Chicago 8 below; Jacksonville 10 below.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Weather moderated materially since morning, but the river is still full of ice, and navigation is practically suspended. Wind from the south to-night, and prospects of a thaw.

NEW YORK.

Establishment of a Soldiers' Home.

Letters from U. S. Grant and Horatio Seymour.

The Will of Salnave.

Condition of the Money Market.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in the Cooper Institute to urge the passage of a law to establish a soldiers' home in this State. Peter Cooper presided, and upon the platform were General Sherman, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, and other prominent citizens. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the spectacle daily witnessed of maimed and helpless veterans soliciting public charity and exhibiting their neglected poverty, clad in the rags of the United States service, is repugnant to our self-respect as American citizens and admonishes us that our entire nation is held accountable, by strangers, for the apparent abandonment of its defenders to indigence and want, until they become beggars in the streets of our great cities.

The chairman stated that quite a number of ex-soldiers had been sent as paupers to Blackwell's Island.

Cries of "Shame!" and calls for Gen. Sherman interrupted the chairman's remarks.

Gen. Sherman, who was received with immense applause, said:

If any of my old soldiers are on Blackwell's Island, I will undertake to put them where they shall no longer suffer that indignity. The very announcement will make everybody disposed to contribute his mite for the organization of a Home, not by charity, nor philanthropy, but by right and justice. I remember when I went to the front, cheers encouraged us on our march. It is a compact, a national compact, which I know the people will fulfill.

After some remarks by Mr. Beecher the following letter from President Grant was read:

"I regret that my duties will not permit my accepting the invitation to be present on the occasion. The object is one that appeals to the heart of every one who sympathized and acted in the preservation of our great republic. I hope your meeting will be very successful, and that not only will New York provide for her heroes, but that each State that has not already done so will give the just aid to the band of deserving men; and also provide for the orphans of those who gave their lives to preserve the life of their Government. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT."

LETTER FROM HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The following letter from Horatio Seymour was read amid enthusiastic applause:

"I am sorry I cannot engage to attend the meeting on the 21st inst. at Cooper Institute. I hope such an asylum will be built, and I will do what I can to aid the project. I find that traveling and speaking are hurtful to my health, and it is uncertain if I could go to New York at the time of your meeting.

"Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR."

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE WILL OF SALNAVE.

Late advices from Port au Prince furnish a copy of the following letter, written by Salnave half an hour before his execution:

Port au Prince, January 15—My dear Priscilla—In the moment of my death I recommend to your motherly care all of my children. Treat them as you would your own. Give to Madame St. Just $2,000, to A. Glace $1,000, to the daughter of M. Laforet $2,000, to my mother $1,000, to Flora $3,000, and tell all my little sons never to meddle with the politics of the country. I would recommend that you go to the Cape, as you can live there better than elsewhere. Victor is to put on interest all the money of Bonne and that of Flora, if she finds it to her benefit. Take courage, my children. At this instant I embrace you. Thy friend,

S. SALNAVE.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

THE INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The chief event in Wall street to-day was the receipt of the news from Washington that the House had passed a resolution instructing, by a vote of thirty-five majority, the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill to issue $50,000,000 more currency. The first effect of the news was to advance the price of gold and stocks, but the market closed off from the highest quotations.

MONETARY.

The Government bond market was steady, and call loans are easy at 4 to 6 per cent.

CLOSE HOLIDAY.

To-morrow being Washington's birthday and a close holiday, no business will be transacted at the banks, Government offices or the stock Exchange.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was strong throughout the day, and few bonds are offering. The dealers are remarkably bare of Government bonds. The Central Pacific bonds were firm at 96, Unions 86¾@87, and Westerns 93@95.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 118⅝@118¾, before the opening of the Board, and at 10 A. M. at 118½, then advanced to 119⅛. After the Board adjourned, the quotations were 118⅞ bid, and no sales reported under 118½.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, and advanced in the morning, but was lower at the close, owing to the pressure of sales by the bears. The action of the House in passing a resolution in favor of $50,000,000 more currency shows that the temper of the House is against contraction. The feature of the morning was the sale of about 14,000 shares of Reading at 98⅛@98¾. The most active stocks were Reading, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi and New Jersey Central. The Vanderbilt shares were dull.

CUBA.

Landing of an Expedition—The Greenwald Massacre.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—News was received from Nassau that General Quesada and five companies had arrived there on the 14th instant in small boats.

It is reported that the steamer Anna was again seized on the declaration of one of the crew. A schooner which left Nassau with coal for her went to Green Key, but, being unable to find her, returned to Nassau. She brought back a number of Cubans who had gone to Key West to wait for the Anna. The Governor, hearing that a Cuban depot and rendezvous had been established on Green Key, despatched the gunboat Dart to break it up. She returned to Nassau with two cannons and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Cabrera, a Cuban, connected with the assassination of Greenwald, was arrested yesterday.

ST. LOUIS.

Mardi-Gras Party—Missouri River Contract—The Colored People.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—A large party of gentlemen and ladies, among whom were W. H. Guzmar, president, and several other officers of the Camden and Amboy railroad, arrived here to-day, en route to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras celebration.

Captain H. K. Haslett, of Pittsburg, has been awarded the contract to transport troops and Government supplies up the Missouri the coming season.

The colored people of this city and county have completed arrangements for a grand celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment when it is officially promulgated.

NASHVILLE.

Organization of the Colored Convention—End of the Constitutional Convention.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—A convention of colored men, representing every part of Tennessee, met in this city to-day. Nothing beyond organization was done. The object of the convention is an investigation of the condition of the colored people and the adoption of measures for their improvement. It is a very respectable assemblage.

The Constitutional Convention concluded its labors to-day, and will adjourn to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day providing for the inspection of steam boilers. The provisions are similar to the United States statute relative to the inspection of steamboat boilers.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 21.—The lower House of the Legislature has amended the public school law so as to allow women to vote in matters relating to schools.

Of the two hundred warrants which were recently issued by the United States Commissioners against lawyers, liquor dealers and real estate agents, of New York city, seventy-three were not served on account of the parties not being found by the Deputy Marshals, twenty-five were discontinued when shown to have been issued without cause, and the rest were settled with revenue collectors.

☞ Philadelphia covers about one hundred and twenty-seven square miles of territory.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

announced he would be compelled to be absent one week from to-day, when Senator Anthony was deputed to preside temporarily.

BILLS PASSED.

Several bills from the Committee of Commerce passed, including the following:

House joint resolution to sell or exchange the custom-house site in Nashville and obtain a more suitable location.

Bill giving the consent of the United States to erect an iron bridge across the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and Camden.

Bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam. It requires every steam vessel of over one hundred tons, carrying passengers or freight, shall be supplied with double-action steam pumps, as a means of resisting leaks which shall be opened, independent of the machinery of vessels, and is amended to allow the partial use, in lieu of life-boats, of life-rafts and cork life-mattresses, with bread and water compartments.

Bill amendatory to an act, fixing rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water, approved April 29, 1864.

Bill to reorganize marine hospital service, and provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

NAVAL.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, from the committee of conference on the bill supplying deficiencies in appropriations for naval service, reported, fixing the whole amount of appropriations at $2,000,000, which was concurred in.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

MR. SUMNER announced he had received, for presentation to the Senate, a beautiful volume containing the Lord's prayer in one hundred different languages. He moved it be received and deposited in the Congressional library. Agreed to.

MR. WOODSON introduced a joint resolution directing that no speech not actually delivered in Congress be printed in the Globe, which was immediately passed.

HARBORS.

A bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachments was taken up.

MR. STOCKTON opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and asked that it be laid aside.

MR. CAMERON also opposed the bill and Mr. Conkling advocated it, when it was laid aside.

TRANSPORTATION.

A bill to promote commerce between the States and cheaper transportation of mails, &c., being the New York and Washington air-line railroad bill. Pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Bingman—To enforce the right of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of the race, color or previous condition of servitude. Also to fix a point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Company.

By Mr. Prosser—To provide for the burial of the deceased ex-officers and soldiers of the United States army in the national cemeteries.

To pay loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken for use of Quartermaster's Department.

For settlement of expenses of Montana fortresses in 1867.

Creating office of Government Architect.

For an appropriation for harbor of Port Washington, Wis.

For erection of public buildings in San Francisco.

Granting aid for construction of railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt.

To legalize proceedings of State Courts.

To settle title of Government Island, in San Francisco Bay.

Abolishing the Bureaus of Education and Freedmen's Affairs.

To remove political disabilities in the States ratifying the Fifteenth amendment.

Granting unsold lands in Missouri on the 1st of January next to that State for educational purposes.

Incorporating the Mississippi Valley Land and River Improvement Company.

Regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern coasts.

Authorizing the sale of a part of the Fort Leavenworth reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds.

Making it a misdemeanor to fit out or sell or furnish ships or munitions of war with intent that they are to be employed in the service of any foreign province or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony in a state of armed insurrection against any province or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to repair the break in the canal at Harper's Ferry.

To abolish the office of Pension Agent and provide for the payment of pensions through paymasters.

To pro[illegible] of reviewing judgments of United States Circuit and District courts in criminal cases.

Reducing the income tax to 3 per cent. and exempting $2,000 therefrom.

Increasing the tax on distilled spirits to $1 per gallon.

To equalize the distribution of National bank currency.

To extend to the loyal citizens of Virginia the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864.

Allowing claims for Quartermasters, &c., to be prosecuted in the Court of Claims.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad, and granting lands in aid thereof.

For the improvement of Red river between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas.

Granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of Willamette. This was adopted.

THE CURRENCY.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loughridge came up for action, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee on Banking and Currency are instructed to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill increasing currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

The previous question was seconded, 108 to 73, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 110, nays 73, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Ayer, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bennett, Bingham, Bates, Booker, Boyd, Buck, Buckley, Burr, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cake, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cress, Cullom, Deweese, Dickey, Dockery, Dickinson, Dix, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Hawell, Hamilton (Fla.), Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Jones of N. C., Johnson, Jones of Ky., Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Ill., Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Roots, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon of La., Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith Tenn., Smythe of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Swann, Toppe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Minn., Wilson of Ohio, Wycker and Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Arnell, Axtell, Bird, Blair, Brooks, of Mass., Brooks, of N. Y., Buffinton, Burchard, Calkins, Cessna, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dawes, Duvall, Ferris, Fisher, Fitz, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hoar, Hooper, Rodes, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, of Tenn., Kellogg, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Mayham, McGrew, Moore, of N. J., Morrill, of Me., Meyers, O'Neil, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Holland, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Sargent, Sawyer, Schofield, Slocum, Smith, of Vt., Starkweather, Stevens, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Upson, Ward, Washburne, of Wis., Washburne, of Mass., Wheeler, Willard, Winans, and Woodward.

TAX ON PORK PACKERS.

MR. CRARY introduced a joint resolution to relieve from the manufacturers' tax pork packers, lard renderers, and persons engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, etc.

Pending the action the morning expired and the joint resolution went over till next Monday.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back Senate bill removing political disabilities from between four and five hundred persons in various States. Some eight of the persons embraced had been elected to office in Mississippi, and if the bill were not passed they would be disqualified.

MR. WHITTEMORE offered as an amendment the House bill, embracing about 2,000 names.

MR. COX inquired whether there was any principle stated in the bill on which these names were reported.

MR. WHITTEMORE replied that there was not.

MR. COX—Is it proposed to attach to the original bill or to the amendment any system of amnesty, through the courts or otherwise?

MR. WHITTEMORE—Not at all. That is in a separate bill.

MR. COX—I will never vote for a measure picking out men by name. I want a general amnesty.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that no man in the House was more anxious than himself to get up a general bill to remove disabilities. Such a bill had been reported and he would press it at the earliest possible moment; but that it would take considerable time in the House and Senate, and he was anxious that in the meantime this bill should be passed. After this he would not report any further personal disability bills until the House had passed a general amnesty bill, and he was only sorry to find himself obliged from the position of business to report this bill first.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, declared himself opposed to the whole system of peddling out pardons in detail. It was wrong from beginning to end, unworthy the character of the Government, undignified and improper, and if there were no other member to vote against it he would alone. There was much to be said against the people of the South, but there was also much to be said in favor of their heroism, of their Anglo-Saxon-native-American pluck, of the wonderful resources they had exhibited. He desired to have them welcomed back, so that in case of a foreign war they would fight alongside the people of the North in common defense of the country. He had felt proud of their heroism, and he had felt proud of the generous terms accorded to them at Appomattox Court-house by the General of the army, and he only wished that that distinguished officer was as generous now as then. Then he was less of a politician and more of a general. He wished such generosity could be exhibited to the people of the South that the Government could safely calculate on the aid of their half a million rifles in any war it might be engaged in against England, France, or Spain. There was no self-government South. More had been imposed on that people than ever had been imposed by any civilized people on any subjugated nation. They had been robbed of self-government; military had been placed over them; their States had been reorganized by force; they have been made the slaves of slaves. Was not that punishment enough? Was not that revenge enough? Had not the amplest desire of punishment been gratified? He appealed to the House to rise to the magnitude of the occasion and throw wide open the doors of pardon.

MR. BECK, while agreeing with his friend from New York as to the propriety of passing a general amnesty bill, expressed surprise at hearing him say he would vote against this bill. For his part he would vote for every bill removing the disabilities of any person.

MR. VOORHEES concurred with his friend from Kentucky, and hoped the day of the promulgation of a general amnesty bill not far distant.

MR. FARNSWORTH expressed like sentiments.

MR. MAYNARD moved to strike out the names of Brown, McKenon, Wright, Thomas, and Dunnington, of the Tennessee Senate.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

MR. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

MR. FENTON introduced a bill for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Scandinavian ports. Referred.

MR. CHANDLER offered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate any recent correspondence in his possession in relation to Fitz John Porter. He held in his hand an appeal to the President for a re-examination of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Porter, and, in answer to statements of that paper, he proposed to vindicate the truth of history, while witnesses were yet living who would testify in the case. One of Gen. Porter's reasons upon trial for not moving his force forward was that the enemy were in great force in his front, as was shown by clouds of dust in the direction of Gainesville. Gen. Porter now claimed to have fresh evidence. So had he [Chandler] fresh evidence, for official dispatches of the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee explained that the clouds of dust referred to were caused by J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry with a lot of horses having brushes tied to their tails galloping down from Gainesville. Mr. Chandler charged upon the statement of his informant, who was a reliable gentleman, that while the trial was actually in progress, Porter used this language: "I was not true to Pope, and there is no use denying it." He claimed that faithfulness to Pope meant treachery to the Government, and all the dreadful struggles which followed that period of war with all their dreadful results were in some measure attributable to his treachery.

MR. WILSON spoke of Porter as an accomplished and able General, who commanded the best corps of the best army in the country, and who rendered great service to the country at Hanover Court-house, Gainesville and Malvern Hill. While he [Wilson] didn't see how the court-martial, with the evidence they had, could have returned any other verdict than they did, he thought, on the statement of new evidence having been discovered, that would explain Porter's action, and, perhaps, completely justify it, that he should have a new trial, or, in some way, a new examination. He felt that any man who had stood on the battlefield in the rebellion and given aid to his country, ought to be righted if he had been wronged.

The resolution was then withdrawn by Mr. Chandler.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

MR. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported, with amendments, a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for a Bureau of Education. The bill provides that the present duties of the Freedmen's Bureau relating to the collection and payment of bounties shall be discharged by officers of the War Department selected by the President. The War Department also takes charge of all property now under the control of said Bureau, except such property and funds as have been appropriated for the purposes of education, which shall be transferred to the Bureau of Education, together with the clerical force now employed therein. The Bureau of Education is authorized to cooperate with any other educational organization throughout the United States for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of all classes, and may take possession of all funds and property heretofore conveyed by the Freedmen's Bureau for such purposes which may be attempted to be diverted from the original purpose and intention.

RAILROADS.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendments the House joint resolution relating to the construction of the Rock Island bridge; also the House resolution donating captured cannon for the construction of a monument at West Point.

MR. CHANLER introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, Michigan.

ALASKA.

MR. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish a territorial government for Alaska.

MR. MAYNARD'S amendment was rejected and Mr. Whittemore's adopted.

MR. PORTER moved to strike out several names of Virginians.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., said there were no names in the bill of persons who had not applied for pardon; if any of them should afterward deny it, then either his name was forged or he was a liar. As to the punishment inflicted on the people of the South, he should ask who had been on trial for treason, whose property had been confiscated, who had been denied any right or privilege except the opportunity of destroying by his vote the Government he had once attempted to overthrow by arms.

The Republican party had, with a magnanimity never before witnessed, been guided simply by the proposition—nothing for punishment, everything for safety—just as fast as it was understood to be safe and perhaps a little faster disabilities had been removed, and if it were proclaimed that in every State of the South any man could express his sentiments on any subject, in a proper manner, without molestation, he would vote for a general amnesty, but that time had not yet come.

After further discussion by Messrs. Eldridge, Cox, Covode, and others, the bill passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

THE CADETSHIPS.

MR. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the cadetships, reported that the committee had taken testimony in the case of B. F. Whittemore, member of Congress from the First district of South Carolina, which testimony, together with statements made to the committee by Mr. Whittemore in exculpation of himself, he submitted to the House. The committee, having carefully considered the same, had concluded that, in making appointments to the military and naval academies from the district represented by him, B. F. Whittemore had been influenced by improper considerations, therefore they submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That B. F. Whittemore, Representative in Congress from the First District of South Carolina, be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the testimony of Messrs. Cathcart, Daly and P. H. Kigler, of New York, General Schoeff, of Washington, and E. P. Brooks, a newspaper correspondent. The exculpatory statement made by Whittemore was signed by Messrs. Logan, Cobb, Packard, Stoughton, Asher, Wicher, Morgan, Slocum and Hag.

Mr. Kegler's testimony is to the effect that he was introduced to Whittemore by Senator Sawyer, who asked him, if not already disposed of his appointments, to give it to witness' son. Whittemore told witness he had pledged himself elsewhere. The matter then dropped, but four months after, while in Boston, witness met an old business acquaintance, W. F. Shaw, who offered to get the appointment for a consideration, and showed witness a letter to Whittemore; but when he got to Washington the latter had gone home. A letter to him brought a reply that he (Whittemore) had fixed an appointment outside his District at five hundred dollars. Witness subsequently wrote to Whittemore that some parties wanted his letter for political purposes. Whittemore, in reply, asked its return, which was declined.

It was shown afterward to the witness menacing him, if he did anything hostile to Whittemore. The latter letter was addressed in Whittemore's handwriting. Gen. Schœpp said that Whittemore offered him an appointment for the son of Gen. Tyler, of New York, for $2,000. E. P. Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, detailed negotiations with Whittemore for the appointment of a son of Mr. Daly, of New York. Between $800 and $1,100 was paid Whittemore, as he understood for use in the political campaign in his district.

Mr. Daly testified to having received through Mr. Walcott and Mr. Brooks an appointment to West Point for his son, for which he paid $1,500.

Mr. Whittemore stated before the committee that his first idea was to give the appointment to some poor boy, but a colleague in the Fortieth Congress [Mr. Goss] asked him for it, and said: "If you make an appointment of my son I will give you $500." He replied that he should not sell the appointment, when Mr. Gross said he would give money for the use of educational purposes in his District.

Thus it was understood Goss was to have the appointment, and Whittemore said to Kegler he had disposed of the appointment. After Goss left Congress, Whittemore wrote asking him whether he desired to have his son appointed, but received no answer. He then made up his mind to give his old friend Shaw an opportunity to make an appointment if he pleased. He filled out a blank appointment to the naval academy and sent it to Shaw, and denied there was anything in the letter fixing the price at $2,000 or $3,000, or any other figure. Subsequently he had a conversation with a man named Linden relative to an appointment, and told him he should seek the best boy he could find. As to the letter to Kegler saying he had been offered $500 for the position, he felt that if an appointment was not to be made in his district, the district ought to have the good of it in some way. The conversation with Linden was to the same effect. Linden subsequently brought him a young man whom he did not like at first, but Linden presented a most excellent boy. Linden offered $500 for an appointment. Whittemore refused to accept the money himself, and Linden offered it for the relief of the poor people of his district, which offer was accepted and the appointment made. Whittemore denied altogether the conversation related by Gen. Schoepp, and all intention to receive a farthing for himself for his appointments.

He had merely such compensation for the poor of his district. As to the appointment of Mr. Daly to West Point, he relates an interview with Mr. Brooks, occurring after the boy had gone to the academy, in which Mr. Brooks asked what he should pay for the appointment. He replied that he would receive nothing whatever. Brooks spoke of political faith in his district and offered $500 to be applied for that purpose, which was accepted. He [Whittemore] had received no pecuniary personal benefit from the money.

Considerable discussion followed between Messrs. Logan, Poland, Butler, of Mass., Jenckes, Banks, Coburn, and Davis, the only question involved being whether time be allowed Mr. Whittemore to show cause, if any, why sentence of expulsion should not be pronounced against him, the evidence meantime to be printed.

MR. LOGAN finally agreed that the matter be set down for 2 o'clock Wednesday, when Mr. Whittemore is to appear at the bar.

The House, without a negative vote, consented to that arrangement.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn until Wednesday, in honor of Washington's birthday, was lost, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Telegraph is assured that Lord Derby will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

The Baring Brothers have introduced on the markett the Massachusetts loan for the Fishkill Railroad.

THE IRISH TENANTRY.

The Times manifests a feeling of increased security on the part of the Irish tenants since the commissioners for examining the system visited the country.

The health of D'Israeli is improving.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

The estimates for naval expenditures are three-fourths of a million sterling less than last year.

The House of Lords held a brief session to-day. No bill of importance was introduced.

RETURNED FENIANS.

In the Commons, Mr. Jenkinson gave notice of inquiry into the reception returning Fenians at Dublin.

The bill providing for the inspection of mines, introduced by Messrs. Bruce, Playfair, and Lord Elchorn, was discussed. After remarks by other members the bill was read a second time.

A motion was made for the appointment of a select committee on distribution of local rates and taxes.

Mr. Goschen explained the intention of the Government.

The motion was opposed by Lopez, Barlet and Beach, and sustained by Gladstone and others.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

CARRIED AWAY.

The Fleetwood lighthouse was literally carried away last night by a ship which dashed against it during the gale.

FRANCE.

DISORDERLY CONSCRIPTS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The conscripts in the camp at Lyons became disorderly yesterday, sang the Marseillaise, and made other noisy demonstrations. Several were arrested.

THE ARCH-DUKE OF AUSTRIA.

There was a grand fete at the Tuilleries last evening, in honor of the Arch-Duke of Austria.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

The annual report of the French Cable Company comments upon the charter of the American policy in relation to that Company.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

La Patrie has an editorial suggested by the anniversary of the birth of Washington. It says: It is as much a day of rejoicing for France as for the United States. America owes a great debt to Lafayette, who contributed so much to the success of the revolution, without whom there would have been no Union. The article concludes with the declaration that Americans will best show their gratitude to France to-morrow, by placing at public meetings, side by side, the busts of Washington and Napoleon III.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Jules Favre moved his interpellation of the ministry on their domestic policy, and supported his motion with a vigorous speech. He alluded to the action of the Government in the recent popular troubles, and severely denounced the arrest of Rochefort and the attempt to mislead the public mind by pretending the existence of a conspiracy. He demanded a dissolution of the Chambers. The majority here was not of the nation's but of the prefect's making.

If the ministry intended to be truly liberal, he would support them, though not with implicit confidence; but if they continued to be the instrument of personal power, he would inexorably oppose them. He accused the present majority of having voted the Mexican expedition, and squandered the finances of Paris.

Ex-Minister Pinard made a reply, which the journals call weak and ineffective.

ROME.

ORDERS TO QUIT.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Abbe Friederich, the logical adviser to Cardinal Hohelhel, who is suspected of furnishing the correspondence concerning the Council to the Gazette de Augsburg, has received orders to quit the Roman territory.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Letters from Rome say that an early adjournment of the Council is probable.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 21—P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92⅜ on account; 10-40s at 86⅝; '62s at 88⅞; '65s at 88¼; '67s at 87; Eries, 22¾; Illinois Central, 111¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 30¾.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Bourse firm at 73f 62c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21.—Bonds active and firm at 93⅜@93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Cotton, middling uplands 11⅛@11¼d; Orleans, 11½d; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat, 9s; red Western No. 2, 7s 6d; winter, 8s 5d@8s 6d; Western flour, 19s 6d; corn, 26s 9d; oats, 2s 5d. Peas, 34s 6d. Pork flat at 94s; beef, 103s 6d; lard, 67s; cheese, 74s; bacon, 57s. Spirits petroleum, 1s 7d; refined, 1s 11½d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Turpentine, 30s. Linseed oil, 35s.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Tallow, 46s; sugar firmer; linseed oil, 33s; sterling, 10s@33s 15d; spirits turpentine, 30s 3d@30s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

HAVRE, Feb. 21.—Cotton heavy at 135½ on the spot.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—Arrived: Virginia and Etna, from New York.

GLASGOW, Feb. 21.—The Cambria has arrived from New York.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 21—It is now said that the uniform depth of the Suez canal is only nineteen feet, instead of twenty-nine, as before reported.

Conceited Prussia.

[Berlin Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.]

The conceit of Prussia is almost beyond conception. You see everywhere the busts and portraits of the vain, weak-minded King and the bull-dog face of Bismarck. You hear everywhere the expression that Prussia is the greatest military power in the world—talk like that of a village school-boy bully—"Who dares knock this chip off my shoulder?" But you hear another talk, too—deep-toned, indignant, resolute. They denounce the conduct of Prussia as characterized by every kind of fraud, treachery, and violence. They say that it was the whole of the old Confederacy which waged the war to redeem the Germans in Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, but only to bring them into the German Confederation as a constituent member of it. That Prussia incorporated them into her kingdom, and when the Confederation waged war upon them, which was successful only because it was treacherously determined upon and planned years before. What had Hanover done that her monarchy should be abolished and her people annexed to Prussia? What had the free republic of Frankfort done, that her liberal institutions should be crushed out, and made a Prussian province? Why could not these States come into the new Confederation as members of it and not have their votes cast by Prussia? Where is German freedom now? brushed out by the iron heel of Prussia. "Where is the German Fatherland?" What is now the only fate of the German liberals? The only fate they can look for in the future is to serve in the Prussian army, pay taxes, and be Prussians. There is no German unity except the unity of the Prussian tyranny. If you could hear aged Germany, speaking English as well as you do, talk thus with streaming eyes and faltering voices, perhaps you would doubt as to whether Bismarck had yet erected a nation. The revolt is coming.

☞ Writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald: "There is another curious fact connected with Parisian society. The *demi-monde* has entered the lists. The ladies of that delightful world, who, of course, are possessed of personal charms of the highest order, not only monopolize their evening receptions, which are given with a total disregard of cost, the youth of the day, but actually those of maturer age. Grave Senators and others, supposed to be serious, crowd the *salons* of the *demi-monde* and vie with their younger lords of the creation to obtain a patronizing glance from those who, before the world became fast through the introduction of steam and electricity, would have been considered of most questionable reputation."

RIVER DISASTER.

Emma No. 3 Snagged and Burned at Island 35.

ABOUT FORTY LIVES LOST.

FULL LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 21.—The steamer Emma No. 3, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, loaded with groceries, pig iron and cotton, snagged and sunk in the chute of Island 35 Saturday noon. Before sinking she careened and upset the stoves, setting fire to the boat in many places. All efforts to back off the snag, so as to take her ashore, or to stop the leak, or to extinguish the fire, were failures. The officers placed the ladies and passengers in the yawl, in charge of Walter Marratta, clerk, and Thomas Trunnell, pilot; but the crowd rushed to the yawl before it could be pushed out of reach, swamped it, and drowned nearly all in it. The farmers on the shore did everything in their power to assist the survivors; but, as the nearest house was a mile and a half distant, prompt assistance was impossible. The steamer Columbian, Capt. Barnes, arrived two hours afterwards, bringing a number of the survivors to Cairo. The remainder are injured by fire or cold so that they cannot be moved. The officers of the Columbian supplied hats, coats, and boots to many who had thrown off those articles to assist them in swimming.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—The steamer Emma No. 3, which left here Friday evening for Cincinnati, while going through the chute at Island No. 35 struck a snag and careened. A stove in the ladies' cabin was upset, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. Ten to twelve lives are reported lost, but nothing definite is known. A terrible gale prevailed at the time and the weather was intensely cold. She added 400 bales of cotton here.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 21.—From the clerk of the steamer Columbian we have the following: The steamer Emma No. 3, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, when in chute 35, about fifty miles north of Memphis, on Saturday at 10 A. M., struck a snag eighty yards from the Tennessee shore. The concussion therefrom caused the overthrowing of a hot stove, from which the boat was speedily enveloped in flames. She had left Memphis with about forty cabin and fifteen deck passengers. The boat hung to the snag, sinking gradually, and burning till all above water was consumed.

THE LOST.

The following are the names of those known or supposed to be lost when the Columbian left:

Attorney Johnson, New Orleans.
Jas. Chuler, Lexington, Ky.
Jno. Coyle, bar-keeper, Cincinnati.
Three Frenchmen, names unknown, New Orleans.
Lyon Berger, first engineer; died from exhaustion, after reaching shore.
Mrs. Lewis and daughter, Covington, Ky.
Second chambermaid, colored, New Orleans.
Thos. Flynn, St. Louis.
One lady, New Orleans; one from Memphis, and one from Vicksburg, names unknown.
Walter Marratta, first clerk, and about twenty-five others, including Thos. Trumell, pilot, are supposed to be lost.

First clerk Walter Marratta lost his life while nobly endeavoring to rescue the ladies.

THE SAVED.

The list of saved, as far as known, is as follows:

John T. Fawcett, Cincinnati.
Dan Pincott, Cairo.
Wm. Boogh, Cincinnati.
J. L. Collen, St. Louis.
Jos. George, Cannelton.
Peter Miller, Lawrenceburg.
Wm. Rodenback, Wheeling.
Abe Howard, Dayton, Ky.
James Bienlenger, Cincinnati.
Adam Pfuster, Owensboro.
George Casey, Ottowa, Canada.
J. Sloss, Cincinnati.
A. J. Morris, Gayoso, Mo.
J. C. Cameron, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Thos. Slasford, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Thos. English, Cincinnati.
Michael Murphy, St. Louis.
John Derricks, Cincinnati.
Alf. McDonald, Gayoso, Mo.
Chas. Westley, Gayoso, Mo.
Jos. Marratta captain.
Caleb Marratta, mate.
David Porter, second clerk.
Charley Charleston, second mate.
Ed. Willis, watchman.
Head chambermaid.
Parker Thomas, cook.
Chas. Brown, porter.
Wm. Attenburgh, pilot.

Mr. Attenburgh came here on the Columbian, which brought all desiring to come, and all the sufferers are loud in their praises of the kindness of her officers.

THE MISSING.

The following additional names of the missing of the Emma No. 3 disaster is furnished by Mr. Attenburgh, the pilot:

William Foelner, second engineer.
James Scaley, Lexington, Kentucky.
Second cook, unknown.
White Davy, a roustabout.
James Chapman and two others, firemen, names unknown.

THE INJURED.

McFarland, a passenger, died after reaching the shore.

George Webster, pantryman, in hospital at Cairo; badly burned, but will probably recover.

ADDITIONAL SAVED.

The additional names of the saved are as follows:

James Lynch, St. Louis.
Joseph George, Carrollton, Ill.
James Ruedecker, Dayton, Ky.
Chas. Charleston, second mate.
Edward Wylie, watchman.
James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, E. Ewing, Ben. Baker, Wm. Foes, of the deck crew.
Henry Nelson, fireman.

THE CARGO.

The boat was loaded with pig iron, wines, &c., and 400 bales of cotton, all of which, of course, is lost.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—There is nothing further from the steamer Emma No. 3 disaster, owing to the fact that it occurred in a chute which descending boats do not take.

Ship-building in the Western Rivers.

In the report of the special Congressional committee on navigation interests appears the following:

"The committee have been strongly impressed by the facts brought before them of the capacity of our Western rivers for ship-building purposes. The almost boundless resources of the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, and other Western and Southern valleys, in the way of coal, iron, and timber, with the opportunities of reaching the sea, point to them as capable of becoming at an early day ship-building entre-pots as important as the Tyne and Wear, the Clyde and Thames. On this point the strongest evidence was presented in a paper forwarded by Mr. John Playen, of Philadelphia, formerly an English iron master, and practically acquainted with the localities referred to in his statement. Mr. Playen states that his points are made to show that it is not the low wages of Europe alone which prevents the revival of our shipping interests, but the lack of organization, and the situations of the different establishments, that prevent ship plate-iron being cheaply produced.

"He says that it is a fact beyond dispute that pig-iron can be made as cheaply, and coal can be obtained more cheaply, on the Ohio than on the Tees, in England. Ships can, in his opinion, be built as cheaply on the Ohio and floated to the sea. He declares that our failure is due to the want of organization. The best locality for building iron ships in the United States will be found on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers above Cairo. Iron can be obtained and made on the Ohio as cheaply as in England. Mr. Playen declares that 'it is the magnitude and extent of the grand rivers of this continent which enable one to see the foregoing plans as quite practicable.' He also argues that American iron is superior to British, enabling our vessels to be built of lighter material, giving greater tonnage than that of Great Britain. He declares that scores of places can be pointed out where pig iron can be made as cheaply as in England beside the Ohio Valley."

Gold Unearthed in Kansas City.

[From the Kansas City News, 18th.]

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named Wm. Pate, who recently purchased and is now improving a lot near the eastern terminus of Twelfth street, discovered on his premises a treasure of no trifling import. He was digging for the foundation of a house. Near the roots of an old tree that had long ago been cut down, Mr. Pate was freely using his spade, when suddenly it struck something solid and apparently immovable. Digging around the object it was soon brought to light.

It proved to be a small iron chest, rusty, but heavy and solid. It was at once removed from its bed under the earth, and, with some difficulty, opened. Imagine the surprise and delight of Mr. P. on discovering therein gold to the amount of $5,620. With the gold was also found a note; and in the note was legibly written:

"Hidden from the soldiers in 1864. If I never return, and this is discovered, the finder will please devote half the amount to charitable purposes, and the balance he can keep for his own use. I am an old man, with not a relative in Missouri. J. G. WAITE."

The money has been placed in bank. Mr. P., we understand, intends fulfilling the written request of the old man to the letter, and especially gladly, no doubt, will he appropriate "the balance" referred to in Mr. Waite's note.

THE TURF.

Rules of the National Trotting Association on Betting.

In framing and organizing the rules of the American Trotting Association, the National Turf Congress, at its late session, omitted all reference to betting, but the committee appointed and empowered by the convention framed and adopted the following rules, which shall control all bets over the different courses:

1. All decisions of purses, premiums, matches, or sweepstakes, or divisions thereof, and all pools and bets, must follow the decision of the judges, from which there shall be no appeal; and no pools or bets shall be declared off except for fraud.

2. If a race shall be postponed, it shall not affect the pools or bets that may have been made on it. They shall stand until the race comes off, unless the contrary shall be agreed on between the parties betting; provided the race takes place within sight days of the time first named for the race.

3. When any change is made in the conditions of a race, all pools and bets made previous to the announcement of the change shall be null and void.

4. When a bet is made on a horse against the field, he must start or the bet is off, and the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts against him.

5. In pools and pool-betting, the pool stands good for all the horses that start in the race; but for horses that do not start the money must be returned to the purchaser.

6. When a bet is made between two horses, or two or more horses, they must all start or the bet is off, unless the bet is made play or pay.

7. In races made play or pay, the bets are not play or pay unless made so by the parties.

8. Bets between outside betters are void on the decease of either party, but in case a horse should die, play or pay bets made on him stand.

9. If a bet is made on any number of straight heats, and there is a dead heat made, the heats are not straight, and the party betting on straight heats loses.

10. If in any case the judges declare a heat null and void, it shall not affect the bets, as in case of a dead heat, as to winning in straight heats.

11. When a race is coming off, and a party bets that a heat will be made in two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they shall make two-thirty (2:30) or less, he would win. If he bets they will beat two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they shall make exactly two-thirty (2:30), he loses; but if he takes two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) against the field, and they make exactly two-thirty (2:30), it is a tie, or draw bet. All time bets to be decided accordingly.

12. In a double event—that is, where any party may bet on naming the winner in two separate races—where there shall be no action on the first race in order, in consequence of forfeit or other cause, the bet is off; but where there is an action on the bet, and the party betting on the double event shall have won the first one, the bet shall then stand as a play or pay bet for the second event.

13. If a bet should be made during the contest of a heat that a named horse will win that heat, and he makes a dead heat, the bet shall be drawn; but if, after the horses have passed the score, a party bets that a certain named horse has won the heat, and the judges declare it a dead heat, the backer of the named horse loses.

14. In races made between two horses, a single dash at any distance, and result in a dead heat, the race is a draw and all bets are off.

15. When a better undertakes to place a horse in a race, he must give a specified place, as first, second, third, and so on. The word "last" shall not be construed to mean "fourth and distanced," if four start, but "fourth" only, and so on. A distanced horse must be placed "distanced."

16. Horses shall be placed in a race, and bets decided as they are placed in the official record of the day; provided that where a horse comes in first, and it is afterward found that he was disqualified for fraud, the bets on him shall be null and void, but pool sellers and stake-holders shall not be held responsible for moneys paid by them under the decision of the judges of the race.

17. All bets made between heats are off, unless all the horses that have the right to start in the next heat.

18. Bets made during a heat are not determined until the conclusion of the race, if the heat is not mentioned at the time.

19. Either of the betters may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

20. If a better should be absent on the day of race, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course to the judge, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent parties; and if no person will consent to do so, the bet may be declared off.

21. Bets agreed to be paid or received, or bets agreed to be made, or put up elsewhere than at the place of the race, or any other specified place, cannot be declared off on the course.

22. Bets on horses disqualified and not allowed to start are void, unless the bets are play or pay.

23. A bet cannot be transferred without the consent of parties to it, except in pools.

24. When a bet is made on a horse's time, it shall be decided by the time made in a public race; he going single and carrying his proper weight.

25. When a horse makes time on a short track, it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets, but only as a bar for entrance in races.

26. Horses that are distanced or drawn at the conclusion of a heat are beaten in the race by those that start afterward. A horse that is distanced in a heat is beaten by one drawn at the termination of the same heat.

27. All bets are understood to relate to the purse, stake, or match, if nothing to the contrary is specified at the time of making the bet.

28. A person betting odds has the right to choose a horse or the field.

29. Parties wishing all the horses to start for a bet must so name it at the time the bet is made.

30. When the judges declare a heat null and void, all bets for that heat shall stand for decision on the next heat, and it shall not constitute a heat for any purpose.

31. All pools and bets shall be governed and decided by these rules, unless a stipulation to the contrary shall be agreed upon by the parties betting.

32. Should any contingency occur not provided for by these rules, the judges of the day shall decide them.

The Convention elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Secretary—George H. Smith, of Rhode Island.

Board of Appeals—J. Y. Vail, of Hartford, Conn.; George C. Hall, of New York; H. S. Russell, of Boston, Mass.; C. J. Hamblin, of Buffalo; M. S. Forbes, of Cincinnati; A. J. Barker, of Detroit; D. A. Gage, of Chicago, and G. A. Lauman, of Reading, Pa.

The Congress adjourned to meet at Buffalo, N. Y., on the first Wednesday in February, 1871.

A Chicago Critic on the Blondes.

Lydia Thompson having denounced Peregrine Pickle, of the Chicago Tribune, P. P. wreaks vengeance through his organ in this style:

"In the first place, there is not one of the so-called blondes who can lay any claim to dramatic ability. They condition their success upon personal charms alone, and of course they are lavish in the display of those charms, and omit no advantage of posturing and dancing which shall set them off. How these charms are obtained every novice knows. Stage charms are very cheap. The blonde is a compound manufactured from the resources of the dye-bottle, the rouge-pot, the enamel-box, the hair-dresser, padding, stuffing, pencilling and semi-nudity. Without the aid of these artifices of the toilet, there is not one of the blondes who would be tolerated five minutes by an audience. Gross animalism is the effect produced. If there were anything to support it—if there were anything vivacious, sprightly or in the remotest degree intellectual to relieve it—it might be more endurable, if not more excusable. There is sometimes a refinement even to indecency; but here the appeal lies, pure and simple, to prurience. There have been many artists who have appeared here in male costume, as, for instance, Kellogg, Morensi, Castri, Mrs. Seguin and others, but they were modest, refined ladies in any costume, and there was no hint of pruriency or immodesty about their appearance.

Decline of the Republican Party.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The Republican party cannot do much on the money question, and it must look to something else for a new leading idea. General Grant might give them the winning war cry on the Alabama claims, or on the Cuban question, or on the Mexican question; but General Grant seems to have settled down to the inglorious policy of masterly inactivity, the policy of taking things quietly and trusting to luck. He seems to forget that, though elected for his first term on his great and glorious achievements as a soldier, he will be judged as a candidate for a second term upon his merits and achievements as a statesman. He seems to depend upon his party, while his party depend upon him to clear the way for the succession, and this is the road to defeat. Indeed, it appears to us that the only alternative to the administration and the party behind it to avoid discords, divisions, and defeat is the popular idea of annexation, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, the Cuban or the Mexican question. On the idea of the annexation of Texas a comparatively obscure Tennessee politician defeated the great statesman of Kentucky, and personally the most popular man of that day. So now even the popularity of General Grant will not save him and his party if they fail to take a new departure.

Fish Showers in Nevada and California.

During the rain, last week, a quantity of small fish fell in one of the showers at Sixmile Canon, Nevada. The fish are described as two or three inches long, bluish in color, with brown stripes down the sides.—[Castroville Argus.

We are creditably informed of a still more strange occurrence of a fish shower in this county, which occurred a few weeks since in the vicinity of Laguna Seco, ten miles north of Monterey. The shower extended for a distance of three or four miles; there were no clouds visible at the time. The fish were of different kinds, and varying in length from six inches to three feet. A person who witnessed the shower, and is deep in piscatorial knowledge, pronounced them of the species inhabiting salt water. Will some of our savans give a solution of this phenomenon?—[Monterey Republican, Feb. 10th.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

Their Chances in the Eastern Cities.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We receive every day letters from women from the Middle and even the extreme Western States asking for employment or advice. The story is precisely the same in all, with the difference of name and date. The woman is a widow or unmarried and must find bread and butter for herself and perhaps for her children. She is fitted to be a teacher, copyist, agent or companion: what "open door" is there for her in the Eastern cities? We have answered these queries so often that patience is threadbare; we are weary of it; and yet the cry for help, hackneyed though it be, is always pitiable, and, let us remember, possibly a matter of life and death to her who utters it.

The doors most widely open for unemployed women in the seaboard cities are those of ruin and starvation. For every chance of employment as teacher, agent or copyist there are a hundred lean and hungry applicants—town bred women, too, who know the vantage of the ground. The rates of living are at least quadruple those of the country villages of Iowa, Minnesota and Georgia. Yet it is precisely from these obscure places that young men and women are straining their eyes toward New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities as to lands purple with the grapes of Eshcol, which only wait their victorious plucking. The reason for this wide-spread delusion probably is that a chance for work does open itself for women in connection with certain kinds of manufactures confined to large cities—such as furriers, feather and flower-makers, confectioners and the semi-artistic branches of labor required by makers of sword-work or toys, japanners, manufacturers of wall-paper, carpets or gas-fixtures and engravers in wood and steel. The list seems large enough to justify the sanguine hopes of these would-be incomers. But we lately put these vague reports of chances to the test of accurate statistics and the number of women so employed was found to be incredibly small when compared to the popular misconception of the matter. The most painful and significant fact, too, in connection with it was that this number had greatly decreased in the last five years, while the need of employment for women, owing to the desolation of the war, was proportionably greater. The work of designing, engraving and type-setting has gradually slipped back into the hands of men, simply because those of women proved inadequate to hold it, the prospect of marriage always interfering to render them unable, vacillating and not to be depended upon. We have no intention of opening this sorest problem of the day, whether that sex is most capable of being artist or both or which it is desirable it should be. We state a simple fact; and a fact so patent to metropolitan manufacturers that a woman venturing here from the country in search of such employment would run the risk of starvation before she obtained it.

Our final advice to all past or future applicants is: "Stay at home, where you are known, and where you will at least be sure of that human sympathy—that *esprit du corps* which forms part of the atmosphere of a country village. You will find none of it waiting for you in the streets of a great city, however laudable your endeavor; and a woman, call herself by what unwomanly name she will, dies without it, as surely as a bird in an exhausted receiver. Being at home, take up any work, man's or woman's, for which you are fitted, and which pays living prices. Do it as thoroughly as a man, and you need not fear his competition. The very novelty of the attempt will insure success." The employment of the weaker sex, even as saleswomen in shops, is unknown in most Southern or Western towns. They are confined there, by custom, to the needle or the teacher's desk. The woman who opens any other avenue for them by the example of her own courage and integrity in labor not only serves herself but establishes a city of refuge for countless other needy and feebler victims to whom the social barriers are now impregnable. But let her make her city of refuge enduring. Let her remember, before beginning, that in the world of trade her pitiable condition will avail her nothing. Its laws are hard but inflexible; it is the contract honestly fulfilled, the undertaking most thoroughly finished, the artist's touch on the picture, the sound, hard logic in the speech, that in the end commands the reward; not beauty in distress, nor starving children. Wages follow the worker, not the pauper; charity belongs to another question. If the necessities of mind and body to-day force women to take up the work of men, few men would be so churlish, for the sake of their own shattered ideal, as to refuse to bid them God-speed. But, coming into our world of labor, they must submit to our laws, and be subject to our defeats; and the first and most inexorable of its maxims is that which demands hard drudgery from every aspirant in every path, and assures us, with keen worldly wisdom, that it is only success which insures success.

THE ADVENTURESS.

[illegible] Dries her Tears with a Hundred-Dollar Note.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

An adventuress is not difficult of detection to a clear vision; but eyes are used in this world for almost everything but seeing. She varies her form; but in the place where her heart was before some man broke it (as she would say), she is almost always the same. She is usually handsome, or bears traces of handsomeness, departed or departing. At least she looks interesting, and interestingness is the sum of all we seek in humanity, literature and art. She is rarely young, nor is she old. She is of an uncertain age. She may be thirty, she may be less; she may be forty. She is calm and cold apparently; but if you study her, you will see her calmness and coldness are the results of severe self-discipline, and in her eye gleams of intensity and anxiety that dart out while her manners are relieving guard.

There are certain hard lines in her face; the soft mouth has lost some of its symmetry, the nose is questioning and suspicious, the nostril expanded as though it knew each individual had an odor, and were determining to what species he should be assigned. Across the brow flit subtle shadows, and between and over the eyes they gather ever and anon, as if the electricity of her system were centering there to burst; and then the lightning leaps sharp and quickly out below, and momentary darkness falls from the hair to the defiant chin. Her ears are a trifle prominent, and when you look at them you see they are listening—listening perhaps for what she will never hear again. Her form is full, a trifle too full, to indicate fineness and spirituality; and her manner is too decided and positive to be attractive at first. Her toilet is somewhat *outre*, and there is more or less of it than there should be, while some of her jewelry might be spared for the sake of taste. But above all there is an expression in her face and her air that declares something has gone out of her life—something that rounded and completed her womanhood—something that will never return. She has been a wife and mother; she is not likely to be again, for the memory of that wifehood and maternity makes her shudder, and sends the strange, almost lurid look out of her eye. She may have a child or children with her; and if you could look into her chamber after midnight you would see her bending over the bed where the little creatures lie with tears baptizing the whispered prayers for them, which she never utters for herself.

Unlike the adventurer, the adventuress has a conscience, feels remorse, suffers for the past, dares not reflect upon the future. When the mental torture comes, she plunges into excitement and laughs wildest when her heart sinks like burning lead in her bosom.

Adventuresses are most at home in the great hotels. Hardly one of the Broadway houses that has not several of the singular sisterhood. They always avoid each other, and are enemies on instinct. Men alone they affect. Without doing anything you can describe, they always attract attention. When they enter the ordinary, or sit in the drawing-room, or walk in the corridor, every masculine eye beholds, and many masculine eyes follow them. They know, with almost mathematical certainty, the impression they are making, when it is their time to glance, to speak, to drop a handkerchief, to write a note. Nothing escapes their acute senses. The man whom they have selected for a dupe is such before he has spoken. What is the boasted reason of our sex to the subtle instincts of theirs? They have made men a study, as Balzac and Goethe made women a study, and they have found their profit in it, be sure. They grow upon their acquaintances imperceptibly but rapidly, and, after a few hours untrammeled talk, seem like old friends you are bound to assist when trouble comes. It will come very soon. The adventuress is always in trouble, and she tells so sad a story that you feel, during its narration, as if you should dry every tear with a hundred-dollar note. You are too liberal altogether. She accepts half the sum, is eternally grateful, and the situation changes with the pressure of a hand.

The adventuress lives in Manhattan; but she goes to Washington frequently when Congress is in session, for there she reaps a harvest. She brings all her arts to bear on members of the House and Senate, who yield to feminine influence when they can withstand bribes and the clamor of constituents. The adventuress often arranges her campaign on the Hudson and fights it out on the Potomac. She completes there what she begins here.

☞ Appropos of women's rights is an incident related by Edward Webbe in his "Travailes," which were first published in London in 1590. Webbe was taken prisoner by the Turks in a sea fight during a voyage from Alexandria to Leghorn in 1572. Being a gunner by profession, he was, in 1588, made master gunner of the Admiral's galley in an expedition to the "Land of Prester John [Turkistan (?)], within 18 degrees (1,080 miles) of the sun." In describing a battle that took place there, he says: "But it is worthy of memorie, to see how the women of ye towne did pile themselves with their weapons, making a great massacre upon our men, and murthered 500 of them in such speedie and furious sort as is wonderful; we needed not to have feared their men at all, had not their women bin our great overthrow, at which time I myself was maister Gunner of the Admiral's Gally, yet chainde greenously, and beaten naked with a Turkish sword flatling, for not shooting where they would have me, and where I could not shoot."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	1 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 21.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Kenton, N. O.	Morning Star, Hend.
Robt. Moore, Nash.	Norman, Evansville.
Wawanita, Cin.	Anna, N. O.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 21.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson.	Kenton, Cin.
Robt. Moore, Cin.	Norman, Cin.
Wawanita, N. O.	Anna, Cin.
	Virginia, N. O.

THE RIVER late yesterday evening was about stationary, with 15½ feet in the canal, 13¼ feet in the chute, 11½ feet on the rocks, and 73½ feet space under the bridge for passing boats. The weather was extremely cold early in the morning; at 6 A. M. the mercury standing at 9 degrees above zero, but later in the day it moderated considerably, and at 6 P. M. it had risen to 12 degrees. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, business was very active, and all the boats that were in port were kept busy in loading and unloading freights.

The Indiana arrived at New Orleans Saturday.

Particulars of the disaster to the steamer Emma No. 3 will be found on first page.

The Kenton, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed up Sunday night.

The Falls Pilot was busy all day yesterday in towing coal barges over the falls.

The S. J. Hale was due last night from Memphis en route for Cincinnati.

The tow-boat Alps was being inspected yesterday at this port.

The Shamrock, from St. Louis, was overdue last night.

Capt. Henry Miller, of Evansville, is in the city, stopping at the National Hotel.

The Anna, from New Orleans, en route for Cincinnati, passed up over the falls late yesterday evening.

The Painter No. 2 arrived from Shotwell's coal mines, and departed with five boats and barges of coal for Paducah and Cairo.

The Allegheny Belle and barges are still at the levee unloading marble for Muldoon, Bullett, & Co.

The Falls City, Capt. Robinson, will be found at the city wharf to-day, loading for a return trip to Green river.

The Dick Fulton No. 3 was due last night with the largest tow of empty barges ever brought up the river by any boat.

The Morning Star will be found at the Portland wharf this morning, and leave for Henderson at 5 P. M.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the Mail Line packets for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The Champion, of the "Old Reliable" Express line, will be in in the morning, and leave for St. Louis at 12 M.

The Wawanita and barges, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, passed down over the falls yesterday without landing.

The Norman, from Evansville to Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf yesterday and discharged a big lot of freight and then departed.

By telegram to Montezuma we learn that the Lawrence will arrive here in the morning, and leave for Paducah, Clarksville and Nashville at 12 M.

The Leonora No. 2, Capt. E. M. Garrett in command, and W. T. Graham in the office, will leave to-day, precisely at 1 o'clock, for Madison.

The Virginia, Capt. Schultz, left for New Orleans yesterday at 5 P. M. She had a fair trip of freight and passengers, with engagements below to fill her out.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville, arrived yesterday and discharged 125 sacks corn, 4 hhds tobacco and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous freight, and then left for Cincinnati.

The big towboat Fred. Willison, being always in the lead, will be the first arrival of the coal fleet that left Pittsburg a few days ago. She brings in to-day a full tow of coal for the Dick Fulton No. 3, to go below. The Willison will return to Pittsburg with a tow of empty barges.

The new steamer Wade Hampton, Capt. J. W. Tobin, made her trial trip yesterday evening. She left the Portland wharf with about one hundred tons of freight, and went down the river some seven miles. In coming back with one hundred and ten pounds of steam she made it in thirty-three minutes. She did not leave as advertised. Being unable to get her furniture all aboard, was forced to lie over until to-day. She will positively leave the Portland wharf at 5 o'clock for New Orleans.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21—M.—The Monongahela is falling fast, with 9 feet 10 inches water. The Allegheny is falling, with 10 feet 4 inches water and full of ice. At Greensboro there is 6 feet. At Brownsville, 9 feet and falling at both points. Arrived—Belle of Wheeling and Julia, from Zanesville; Kate Putnam, from Nashville. Departed—Belle, for Wheeling. The J. F. Dravo, announced to take a tow of coal to Cincinnati, will not go. The towboat Coal Hill, with a tow of coal for Cincinnati, broke her shaft at Murraysville, West Virginia, yesterday. Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, trade on the landing is fair. At 5 o'clock this morning the mercury was at zero; at noon 10 degrees above zero. Thirty-six hours more of such weather will close up navigation.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21—M.—The river has fallen 6 inches. Now 39 feet 5 inches in the channel. Weather clear in part. Thermometer 15 deg. above zero. It was 4 deg. below at 6 o'clock this morning.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 21.—Weather nearly clear and very cold. Mercury 2 deg. at 6 A. M., 22 deg. at noon, 20 deg. at 6 P. M. River risen 1½ feet. Port list—Alaska, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Pink Varble, Louisville to Eastport, 5:30 A. M.; Crescent City, from Petersburg; Tarascon, Henderson to Louisville, 11 A. M.; Louisville, Louisville to New Orleans, noon; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Quickstep, to Cairo; Clara Scott, to Wabash River; Evansville, to Bowling Green; Milbrey, from the dry dock. Alaska was so full she refused to stop here. Pink Varble added some freight here. Louisville gets all she wants, and the Minneola adds largely. Packets have splendid trips out. Milbrey loads for Memphis and leaves to-morrow. New Orleans freight largely in excess of tonnage.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—River falling, with 12 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Mercury 8 degrees above zero at 6 o'clock this morning. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Lady Pike, Memphis to Evansville, 1 P. M.; Sam. Orr, Evansville packet, 2; St. Luke, St. Louis to Memphis, 3; A. Baker, Eastport packet, 5; Talisman, Nashville packet, 8; Mississippi, St. Louis to New Orleans, St. Cumberland, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7; Liberty No. 4, New Orleans to Cairo, 7; Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7; Peytona, New Orleans to Cairo, 9; Rubicon, Vicksburg, 8 P. M.; DeRussey, Grand-tower to Mound City, 8; Great Republic, Cairo to New Orleans, 8. River rose 2 feet. Weather clear. Mercury 28. The Peytona, Ironsides and Liberty No. 4, with barges, and the Mississippi and Bismarck are here loading, and will clear the accumulation of freight, as also current arrivals. Rates to New Orleans declining.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Arrived—None. Departed—Thompson Dean and W. R. Arthur. River falling slowly, and full of heavy ice. Weather clear and moderating. Mercury at 9 A. M., 12; at 3 P. M., 28. Wind south.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—Weather cold. Ther. 24 degrees at 10 o'clock this morning. River stationary. Arrived—Countess, from New Orleans. Departed—Belle Memphis, for St. Louis, Nightingale, for Arkansas river, Fontaine, for Vicksburg, Olive Branch, with 1,000 bales of cotton, and Lorena, for New Orleans, Shreve, Stockdale for Red river.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Shark and barges, Mollie Able. Departed—Commonwealth and Indiana.

Condemnation of Fenianism.

[From the London Weekly Register, Catholic.]

We are enabled to state that within a week the Holy Father has taken means to make known to all the Christian world that the Fenians, whether in the United States or in Ireland, are expressly included in the anathema of the Church against all secret societies organized against the Church and constituted governments. This puts an end to the sophistry by which certain clerical abettors of Fenianism have hitherto endeavored to justify their own conduct in openly siding with the Fenians. Henceforth any priest who does so will come directly and immediately under the condemnation of the Holy See, and must, therefore, we presume, cease to perform sacerdotal functions; and all practical Catholics must cease to read or encourage the Fenian publications.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1870.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Mr. Jones.

The journal of the previous session was read, amended and approved.

Mr. Clemons moved a call of the previous question on the special order.

Mr. Duerson decided the motion out of order, from which decision an appeal was taken, and the chair was sustained by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Gray, Jefferson, Davies, Burnett, McAteer, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Clemons, Coke, Long and McCulloch—4.

Dr. McDermott moved to receive and file the report of J. C. Broadhead upon the railroad corrections.

Mr. Burnett presented, as a substitute therefor, an ordinance granting the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Vissman, in the Chair, decided the substitute in order, from which decision Mr. Long appealed, and the Chair was sustained by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Davies, Burnett, McCulloch, McDermott, Orrill, Tapp, Walton and Walling—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, German, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer and O'Connor—7.

Mr. German moved to adjourn; which motion was lost.

Mr. Tapp moved the previous question.

Mr. German renewed the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Clemons renewed the motion for the previous question, which motion prevailed, when a partial vote was taken as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Davies, Burnett, McCulloch and McDermott—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, German, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, and O'Connor—7.

Dr. Walling raised the point of order that no member had the right to occupy the time of the Council more than five minutes in explaining his vote.

Mr. Tapp moved to allow four hours, which motion was withdrawn, and a motion was made by Mr. Tapp to allow fourteen hours.

Mr. Vissman, in the chair, decided the motion in order, from which decision Mr. Gray appealed; and pending the vote to sustain the chair the hour of adjournment arrived, when, on motion, the Council adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1870.

The President being absent, on motion, Dr. Walling was called to the chair, when, a quorum not being present, on motion, the Board adjourned. Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1870.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and Messrs. Brobston, Dix, Tapp, Orrill, Jefferson and Walling.

A quorum not being present, his Honor, the Mayor, adjourned the Council until Thursday evening, February 24th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

AT PRICES DECIDEDLY REDUCED.

Irish Linens, Towels, Table Linens, Wine-Cloth, Nainsooks, Jaconets, and Cambrics.

500 extra large heavy Honey-comb Spreads at $1 60.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

[illegible] 118 Market [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail... $12 00
Six Months... 6 00
Three months... 3 25
One month... 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 20 cents, payable to the carrier, or $15 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail... $2 00
One year, delivered in the city... 2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 per year; delivered to city subscribers, $18 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 35 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year... $2 00
Single copy, six months... 1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each... 1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each... 1 60
Twenty copies and over, one year, each... 1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 60 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 30 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 30 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $30; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 30 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lewis county has not a completed turnpike within her borders.

The new Presbyterian Church in Ludlow was dedicated on Sunday.

The death of Judge Wooldridge, of Christian county, is announced.

Hon. W. N. Sweeney, M. C., is attending Circuit Court at Owensboro.

The Livingston Democracy have instructed their delegates to the Appellate Convention to vote for Judge Caswell Bennett.

Contracts for the stone and iron work upon the new school-house to be built in Henderson have been made in Evansville.

The storehouse of J. M. Cox & Son, near Livermore, was destroyed by fire a few days since. The goods and house were fully insured.

The Germans of Henderson have organized a social club called the Friendly Circle, and give a grand opening hop at the City Hall to-night.

The Democratic committee of Christian county meet in Hopkinsville on the 7th of March to take action in regard to the August election.

The citizens of Hawesville are making up a fund to purchase a lot of ground to present to any person who will establish a furniture factory in that town.

The public debt of Covington, contracted prior to the passage of the legal-tender act, and, according to the recent Supreme Court decision, payable principal and interest in gold, is $637,500.

In a difficulty between Tobe Dodd and W. J. Johnson, of Graves county, in Paducah on Wednesday last, the latter was dangerously wounded in the side. Dodd was arrested and Johnson sent to the infirmary.

A desperate and fatal affray occurred in a bar-room in Morganfield on Friday last, which resulted in the almost instant death of one man and the severe, if not fatal, injury of another. It is said that a good-natured conversation had been going on between Henry Payne and Henry Weil, when Payne made a remark disparaging to German citizens. Weil resented the insult offered to his race, whereupon Payne drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. Immediately upon being shot, Weil seized an iron poker and struck Payne upon the head, inflicting severe if not fatal injuries. Parties interfered and told Weil not to kill Payne. He replied: "He has killed me, and I want to kill him if I can before I die," and then he fell and instantly expired. It was thought Payne would also die.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Calhoun, Missouri, has been incorporated.

A paper mill is about being established in Iuka, Miss.

Judge T. B. Boggus, of Atlanta, Ga., died on Thursday last.

Immense droves of Texas cattle are being driven to California.

The Georgia Press Association meets in Savannah next month.

Judge Erskine is sick in Atlanta, Ga., with inflammatory rheumatism.

A crazy woman in Bristol, Tenn., attends church regularly and takes her knitting with her.

Talladega, Ala., has become an incorporated city, and its boundaries considerably extended.

A company is organizing to build five miles of macadamized road from St. Joseph to Contrary Lake.

The gamblers driven from New Orleans by the enforcement of the new State law have invaded Texas.

The late masquerade at Natchez, Miss., netted to the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Association $860 65. Very good.

Mrs. James McDaniel, residing about five miles from Bennettsville, S. C., gave birth, a few days ago, to *five* children.

Rev. Mr. Payne, Bishop of Africa, is a native of Virginia, and graduated at the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.

Bishop Quintard has returned to Nashville much improved in health, but will not be able to resume his ministerial duties for some time.

The time for electing clerks, sheriffs, magistrates, &c., in Tennessee, has been changed from the first to the fourth Saturday in March.

The trial of the Lenoir (N. C.) Kuklux case has been postponed until the fall term of the court, the prisoners giving bond for their appearance.

It is rumored that the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia, is preparing a volume on "Sacred Rhetoric" as a text book for young theologians.

Bishop Davis, of North Carolina, is totally blind. He performs the offices of the church from memory, as does Rev. W. H. Wilburn, of the same denomination.

Dr. Wm. Green has been lodged in jail at Raleigh, N. C., for attempting to kill his brother Andrew with a shot-gun. They had been disputing about hogs.

Colonel Schwippel, Joseph S. Hughes and Newton Pettus are diligently mining for coal near Richmond, Mo., and are turning out an abundant supply of a good article.

Wm. Eaton, Esq., of Warrenton, N. C., has in his possession a cane made from a piece of timber of the old United States ship Alliance, once commanded by Capt. Paul Jones.

Judge Washington Jones, of St. Joseph, Mo., who died in that city, on Wednesday, at the early age of forty-six, was a native of Daviess county, Ky., and a prominent member of the bar.

A difficulty occurred at a party at J. J. Clark's Ripley county, Miss., on Tuesday night last, between Joseph Booker and Geo. Anderson, in which the latter was mortally stabbed.

Captain Brown is exhibiting at Potosi, Washington county, Mo., two specimens of lead ore, weighing six hundred and fifty pounds each, taken from land in Harmony township.

S. Watson, editor of the Southern Index, at Memphis, which is published for the benefit of the colored people, desires the names of such colored folks as can read. He wishes to send them the Index.

Attalla is the name of a new town just laid off in Etowah county. It is the center of the county, and at the crossing of the Alabama and Chattanooga road and the Tennessee and Coosa road, at the foot of Lookout mountain.

Thos. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Virginia, is nominated for Circuit Judge by the entire Lynchburg and Amherst bars, and by the most prominent members of the bar in the counties of Campbell, Appomattox, and Nelson.

A daughter of Mr. Oliphant, of St. Joseph, Mo., fell from the Council Bluffs railroad bridge, over the Blacksnake, on Wednesday, a distance of thirty feet, into six feet of water. She was speedily rescued and her life saved.

John A. Reiger, of Greenville, Wayne county, Mo., says that ten men in fifteen days can make the St. Francois river navigable for flatboats and rafts of lumber, from Greenville to Indian Ford, the proposed connection with the Cape Girardeau and State Line railroad.

Major George W. Speer, for many years a citizen of Pike county, died with small-pox, on Wednesday last, at his residence in Atlanta, Ga. About twenty-four hours before his death his infant child about one month old died of the same disease, and other members of the family are affected with it.

Mr. Samuel L. Harris, a mechanic, of Bristol, Tennessee, says that at the battle of Gettysburg he was told his brother had been killed. He secured the body and buried it, digging the grave with a pick. He never doubted his brother's death until a few nights since, when the brother surprised all parties by walking in.

Mr. James Morris, of Tampa, Fla., raised last year upon one-half acre of compensed land, on his place, four miles north of Tampa, nine barrels of sugar, which averaged [illegible] to the barrel, thus making eighteen [illegible] to the acre, weighing 4,050 pounds, [illegible] cents per pound, makes $4[illegible] [illegible] farming.

[illegible] of Richmond, author of the sketches of "Self-made Men of Virginia," now appearing in a Northern periodical, is preparing a work to be entitled "The Old Land-marks and Beauties of Virginia." Portions of this work will appear in Appleton's Journal from time to time, and the volume will be published, with many elegant engravings, by the Appletons.

Capitalists are being cautioned against having anything to do with the bonds of Florida issued and to be issued under the present State administration. They are fraudulent and void, in law and in morals, and every dollar of them will, and ought to, be repudiated by the people of Florida the moment they succeed in recovering their government from the hands of the invaders.

The Indian mounds or burial grounds of the Creek nation, just beyond East Macon, Georgia, are being demolished, and the dirt and bones devoted to grading the new track of the Central railroad. The workmen engaged in the demolition are finding all manner of Indian bones, tomahawks, beads, arrow heads, pipes and other personal relics of the dead who, according to their faith, have gone to the happy hunting grounds.

The negroes of Dardanelle, Ark., and vicinity, have learned a lesson from the late trouble: It is to let liquor alone and keep out of bad company. Some of these poor creatures have lost the most of their last year's earnings in the way of feeing lawyers. The lawyers are the only gainers by such disturbances. The town of Dardenelle suffered the loss of at least $25,000, perhaps $50,000 of trade, just in consequence of that secursed of both God and man.

Says the Norfolk (Va.) Journal: "We have long been the advocate of annexing Portsmouth to Norfolk. Then the interest of both cities would be one. Expansion is necessary to keep up with the march of progress, and, in order to have the project thoroughly discussed, we suggest a convention of the citizens of the sister cities to take the subject into consideration at once, in order that the Legislature may perfect the project. Keep the ball in motion."

Some days ago Mrs. Henrietta Saltzman, wife of Capt. Aug. Saltzman, of St. Joseph, Mo., filed her petition for divorce, in which, among other matters alleged, is a charge against Captain Saltzman of unlawful intercourse with a young person of the name of Kate Steinely, who, for several months, lived in Captain Saltzman's house, in the capacity of a servant. Sometime subsequent to her leaving the Saltzman's, Miss Steinely was married to Mr. Fred. A. Franks, and on Tuesday last Mr. and Mrs. Franks filed a petition in the Circuit Court praying damages against Mr. and Mrs. Saltzman, in the sum of $10,000, for the alleged libel contained in Mrs. Saltzman's petition for divorce. This suit places Captain S. in a very delicate position, as, if the libel is sustained he loses the money, and if it fails he loses his wife.

Much conviviality hath over-excited the usually placid and patronizing Cincinnati Commercial. If this is the natural effect of too much meddling with Kentucky legislators, we counsel it to let the Kentucky Legislature alone for the future. The superciliousness of this really live and sprightly newspaper, ungracious as it is, sits upon it more gracefully than its ill temper. It should not get in a passion. It should not call ugly names. Of course we make all needful allowance for the impurities of the liquor and climate of Cincinnati (to say nothing of the City Council), and are in no wise vexed by the poor use which the Commercial puts its adjectives to. But, with its experience, we need not remind it that the only way to be happy is to be virtuous. Evil communications corrupt good manners. The wicked sweareth when no man offendeth. A want of decency's a want of sense. It is not nice to be naughty. And school is dismissed.

Butler, of Tennessee, is a fellow by the hand of nature stamped, quoted and marked to do any deed of infamy from planning a murder, which he confessed two years ago before the Reconstruction Committee, to selling a West Point scholarship, which he has just now confessed before the Military Committee. He defended both in the name of "the loyal men of Tennessee." The murder was to be perpetrated in order to prevent the escape of a family he desired to keep at home, and the corruption was perpetrated "to secure the election of Stokes," which it did not do. But Butler is neither a puritan nor a fanatic. He is a lean, bony, bloodless scarecrow, who during the war was sometimes one thing and sometimes another, but always a sham. He holds his seat by fraud and got into it by perjury, and his name is Roderick Random. Perhaps this latter circumstance may explain why he is such a rascal. It it does not, Parson Brownlow, who knows him well, can. We trust he will. It would be a pleasant story for the recreation of the Senate.

A Public Scandal.

The Cincinnati Commoner—the only one of the Cincinnati papers which has the courage to tell the truth without fear and without favor—contains the following forcible and suggestive remarks:

What the Commoner has always predicted is happening much faster than we expected; and the invitation of the Kentucky Legislature to Cincinnati by our City Council is one of the remarkable instances of the unerring certainty of a Nemesis in history that ought to open the eyes of everybody.

The fact that Governor Stevenson, whom the Lickspittles of Northern passion annoyed by fines and social ostracism, should now be the invited guest of our city, is somewhat astonishing; but that Gen. Basil Duke, the man who was walked through our streets as a prisoner with the intent and purpose that our war mobs might insult and maltreat him, should now be hauled about in a special coach with our Mayor, and Fitzgerald at his side, is indeed a marvelous event. Why this change?

There is but one solution, and it is: that a certain portion of our people are capable of any crime, and they are willing to submit to any shame, provided their lust of wealth is gratified. This selfish feeling sustained the war, and it is now the only basis of the self-humiliation about to be inflicted on our community.

For the Kentuckians there is, however, one point important: it is the opinion which these managers entertain of them. They evidently think that Kentucky is for sale, and that a little palaver is necessary to close the purchase. That palaver is to be brought to bear when the Legislature of Kentucky visits this city. The ten millions are the price, a few good dinners and champagne are to be the soft-soaping. *Eh bien! nous verrons.*

Now that it is all over and the Legislature has settled down again at Frankfort, let us consider it; for, the din of exploding corks, and the smoke of cigars, and the haze of merriment having subsided, we may look across the field with a pretty fair show of reaching a moral conclusion, although we may not be able to get a clear notion of the practical results which have signalized the most shameless and the most splendid scheme of corruption that ever disgraced this part of the country.

There can not be two opinions among persons of honest intentions and sober understanding about the invitation extended by the authorities of Cincinnati to the Legislature of Kentucky. It was obviously indecent. It was an open insult. It had, indeed, a pretext, but the pretext served only to explain the motive and blazen the impropriety of the act. Louisville had asked the Legislature to be present at the inauguration of a great work which her enterprise had accomplished. No one had a right to challenge the circumstance. No one could deny the claim of such an occasion or criticise its proper observance. It arose out of the due order and sequence of events; it had been looked to eagerly for months; it admitted of no possible misconstruction. The presence of the Legislature of Kentucky in the metropolis of Kentucky would be at any time a perfectly legitimate incident; but the completion of the Ohio river bridge rendered its presence here a matter of course. To take a different view of it is to bring the integrity of both the Legislature and the city of Louisville to question; and this is precisely what has been done by Cincinnati in the most indelicate manner. She assumes that the bridge celebration is only a pretext on the part of Louisville to get the Legislature here to buy it; she assumes that the Legislature may be bought, and she makes haste, on these degrading assumptions, to beckon the Legislature hence that she may have the last bid for it. This was the meaning, and almost the phraseology, of a proposition which should have been courteously but promptly declined. Nor was this all. The invitation was not only a double insult, an insult to the Legislature and to Louisville, but it was a declaration of war by the metropolis of Ohio against the metropolis of Kentucky; a throwing down of the wager of battle; an assertion of rivalship for possession of the law-making power of Kentucky, and, therefore, an insult to the entire Commonwealth.

The original lack of sincerity and good taste was illustrated by everything that was said and done in Cincinnati after the arrival of the purposed subjects of corruption. The gist of the speeches, the substance of the toasts, the burden of the song was the Southern railroad, for which it was previously understood that Cincinnati was spending large sums of money at Frankfort, and to which here was a barefaced dedication of any quantity of champagne and gush, designed to blunt the discretion of members and to open a way for the safe passage of solider tokens of fellowship and union between Kentucky and Ohio.

All of us know the figure which the dinner-table plays in the conduct of public business. That the dinner-tables of Cincinnati were loaded down with creature comforts, vinous and culinary; that the decorations were dazzling and profuse; that the flow of soul was tremendous and the revelry unbounded and continued, we have plenty of witnesses to tell us. The letters from our own correspondent and the reports in the Cincinnati papers are sufficiently graphic to be a little sickening. To crown the feast, and to make it as illusory as possible, Mr. Geo. H. Pendleton presided; and but for the hoots and howls of the company we might have had quite a touching bit of sentiment from Mr. Wrightson, the Cincinnati gentleman who represents Covington in the Legislature of Kentucky. Our readers will not forget that Mr. Pendleton is President of the Kentucky Central Railroad, which has itself to look after in all this muddle, and they will make a distinction between the statesman and the man of business. But they will also take note of the fact that a good deal was said about the political destruction of those who oppose the schemes of Cincinnati, and that this sort of talk came from the Radical side of the house, being led off by a gentleman who takes root in Ohio, but, like Mr. Wrightson, sprouts in Kentucky. Thus there was no lack of a variety of influences as well as a plenteousness of food and drink, and what it cost and what it will come to are the only matters connected with it which are yet undeveloped. All else is simple and plain.

But, for the sake of that public credit which we still cherish in Kentucky, and for the honor of the old Commonwealth which has preserved her good name untarnished thus far, we look for a vote this week which—whatever may be said of the indiscretion of members—will place their integrity beyond the shadow of suspicion.

Characteristics.

Every now and then we are twitted by a certain class of Radical critics, facetiously by some and seriously by others, for taking what they call "a melancholy view of the situation." Their idea seems to be that the situation is rosy; and doubtless they think it cannot be improved. It is one of the weaknesses of our human nature to be contented with our own doing so long as we have it all our own way. Any one of us will trot along devilwards with admirable wickedness and satisfaction if he be let alone. Nay, it is in the nature of each to rebel against so much as an insinuation that the particular little hell whither he is going is not a nice sort of place; and so, our Radical contemporaries call our mild questioning by many very hard names. They say we have no faith in free government (as if they were its exclusive illustrators!) and they even suspect our theology, as well they may from the basis laid down by such ecclesiastics as the Reverend Horace Cook and the Reverend Shoo-Fly Frothingham. But the gravest charge laid at our door is that we have discouraged literature and have no faith in the literary spirit and genius of the age we live in; and as this complaint is grounded in the fact that we have often urged the milk-and-water character of American literature; its lack of originality, power, and tone; its want of indigenous quality and national color; its thorough reflectiveness, it may be worth our while to say it is because we *value* literature, that we deplore its current poverty and its unpromising condition, for the time is rich with materials for the cultivation of belles-lettres, speculative or creative.

It is a little odd, if the present form of English literature has not exhausted itself, that no writer—no poet, novelist, wit nor dramatic author—has succeeded in making an original or startling use of the exceptional and curious resources of the period over and beyond its interpretation by the newspapers. The age is a bundle of eccentricities. The country is a magazine of novelty. The elements are charged with combustion. Here, for example, is a woman acting as Governor in one of the Territories, whilst a negro occupies a seat in the Senate of the United States; both circumstances have a philosophy as well as an aspect, but they seem to suggest nothing either to the rationalism or the literature of the day. Yet the one is a type of a peculiar movement, and the other stands as an example of the most wonderful revolution in all history. Each should, if the old literary spirit still existed, lighten up a long track of inspiration, for hitherto it has happened that literary progress followed close upon violent changes in the social and political habits of the world.

Literature, like war, religion, and government, abounds in epochs. There was the epoch of the early Italian poets, glowing with a Latinity that was mixed and fused with the artistic colors of the gay Florentines. There was the subdued and mystic epoch of Chaucer and Spencer with a quaint, indigenous flavor of Britain about it, but warped by the strife of Saxon and Gothic life and shadowed by monastic influences. There was the free-born Elizabethan epoch and the licentious epoch of the Restoration and the epoch of revolution in France, all answering to reactionary sentiments and ideas. Lewes, in his life of Gœthe, gives an amusing picture of the characteristics of the *Sturm und Drang* movement, the epoch of the self-assertion of literature in Germany, which produced so much that is original and splendid along with much that was merely commonplace and ephemeral. Its follies remind us of our own, albeit we do not balance our follies by anything of a brilliant or permanent value; wherein we seem to be exceptionally unfortunate. In its worst aspects, however, this *Sturm und Drang* period is very like the present time. A factitious air was carried even by the most respectable sentiments; whilst many very disreputable sentiments put on airs of decency and finery. Nature was spoken of as a goddess, after the fashion of Swinburne we suppose. Genius (for fuller particulars one might look into Walt Whitman!) was a celestial to be worshiped blindfold. Tears were scattered as freely as caresses, and on the least provocation, as they are scattered now-a-days by the humanitarians, and mourning suits and funerals were popular. In Coburg—a sort of German Chicago—an *Order of Expiation* was established for the benefit of sensitive noodles. George Francis Train, who a hundred years ago was known in Germany as Lenscheuring, set up an *Order of Credit* for insolvent debtors, nations and rascals. There was an *Order of Sentiment*, too, for feeling hearts, and an *Order of Mercy* for damsels in distress. Friendship was deified fantastically and brotherly love drew trembling souls together (as Sumner and Revels!) not on the solid grounds of mutual affection and companionship, but on imaginary grounds of "spiritual communion." Whence Richter observes that there arose "a universal love for all men and brothers and beasts—except the critics"—that is to say, in the phrase of our day, the rebels. It was a sceptical epoch in which everything came to question, and the radicals had it all their own way. Marriage of course came off badly enough; quite as badly as it fares in New York to-day; for the first commandment recognized among men of genius was to love your neighbor and your neighbor's wife. In a word, people stood upon the threshold of a great change, which proved happily a change for the better, and, for the moment, it was chance and chaos.

We wish as much could be hoped for our time. But our misfortune is this, that we have had our day while the Germans of the eighteenth century had not had their day. There *is* already an English literature in existence. There was then no German literature in existence. They were but beginning where we seemed to be leaving off; and our future—whatever it may be—holds out few artistic or literary promises. Its aspect is solid and material, not fanciful. The money devil is undoubtedly in the ascendant. The argument of the Positivists receives constant exemplification in every relation of life; and it will be a mercy if we lose not our geniality with our literature.

The City Elections Under the New Charter.

We take it for granted that the new charter will be adopted in a day or two. There is but one disagreement between the Senate and the House, which should be arranged without difficulty. That relates to the constitutionality of the police clauses. The House has rejected the amendment of the Senate which provided for a speedy decision of the question. It can hardly be expected that the Police Commissioners, who claim to be in office under an act of the Legislature, will give up their positions until the constitutionality of the charter clauses are established. And, meantime, are we in Louisville to be saddled with the expenses of two sets of police? Are not our expenditures heavy enough without having to pay $50,000 for this test? It does seem that some arrangement ought to be made by which the confusion and expense of two police forces may be avoided. And the Legislature in some way can do this. Let the same police be employed by the Mayor and the Police Commissioners under their joint authority until a test case can be submitted, which ought not to require more than ten days' time, if the Legislature will pass an act authorizing such a case to be taken up in the Common Pleas Court without delay and thence to the Court of Appeals without any of the delays which now intervene. So in twenty days the case could be argued and decided. Some of our lawyers unhesitatingly pronounce the charter clauses defective, as similar provisions were pronounced void in the case of Speed and Worthington vs. Crawford. Be this as it may, it is essential for the interests of the city that the question should be speedily settled, and that proper action should now be taken by the Legislature to provide for it.

The charter provides for an election next Saturday week, unless the Legislature should see fit to postpone it. Before that date the Fifteenth amendment will be declared by the Radical Congress a part of the Constitution. The charter makes no limitation of suffrage, and the negroes thus enfranchised will vote at the March election. The Radicals claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored man and seek to secure his tutelage and support by all the means known to the demagogue. They have the machinery of secret societies in which to organize and to amuse the deluded colored citizens, who will thus be made to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for those skillful white leaders who eagerly but complacently take the front seats and intend to have the spoils, if any there are. Taking the assertions of these white leaders to be true, and basing our calculations thereupon, the negro vote of Louisville will be 4,000; the white Radicals 1,500; Radical strength, 5,500. The vote for Seymour and Blair was not quite 8,900. We give these figures in order to demonstrate a certain fact. If the negro vote is thrown compactly, as claimed, it will require a compact vote of the Democratic party to carry the entire city as well as the various wards. In the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards there will be a heavy negro vote; in one or two of them reaching 400. A division in any of these wards upon a multiplicity of candidates will secure the selection of Radical, if not negro, members of the Common Council. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that an organization of the Democratic party should at once be made, and that delegates to a Convention should be elected. The Convention can be held the day before the election, and the ward meetings to nominate ward candidates and delegates can be held next Monday or Tuesday. It is time for all bickerings to cease. It is the duty of every man who calls himself a Democrat, to support only those candidates who are put forward by authority of his party. So long as the Radical minority was insignificant, there was some shadow of excuse in refusing to make or to submit to nominations. No other harm could then result but demoralization and the formation of factions. Now, in the face of a formidable foe, recruited, as they allege themselves, by thousands from the negro race, it requires strict party discipline to meet them. And the man who would now attempt to keep alive old feuds or schisms, by running independently, does not deserve the suffrages of any Democrat. Such men are only enemies in disguise, and should take their places in the Radical ranks. They will be so regarded in the future.

The Central Committee will meet to-day in Frankfort, we understand, for the purpose of appointing sub-committees throughout the State. We suggest to them for Louisville a wise selection of the gentlemen who are to organize the city. It will not do to appoint the bitter partisans who yet subordinate the interests of party to faction. Let the committee be composed of men who are not office seekers, but whose moderation, intelligence and character in the community will secure the proper weight for their deliberations, and the necessary action to indorse their determination. In this manner only can we secure proper harmony and that irresistible power which will render Democratic success inevitable.

☞ "Bishop Simpson said, in one of his recent lectures, that, while in Europe, he never traveled with a German student without being told that he (the student) was saving money to go to America, nor rode with an Irishman that did not ask him if he knew his cousin!" Of course this is false, so far as the Irishmen were concerned; but Simpson, who has never been happy since the failure to hang all the "leading rebels," and who is now engaged in advocating woman suffrage, couldn't resist the temptation to say what he considered a smart thing, even at the expense of truth.

☞ The Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer says of Wendell Phillips: "He is an inordinately vain, conceited, arrogant, supercilious, bigoted, dogmatical, dictatorial, traitorous old reprobate, but never had sufficient courage to stand forth and expose himself to any of the penalties of treason by a single overt act in exemplification of his teachings." People who have seen Phillips say this likeness is a very striking one.

☞ Mrs. Edward McCook, acting Governor of Colorado, is working like a dray-horse for woman suffrage in that Territory. Her husband, acting Lieutenant-Governor—particularly in his wife's family—is also an advocate of the same sort of nonsense. He hasn't got the strength of character, it would seem, to be anything else under the circumstances.

☞ In a letter to a New York paper "Gen. G. Cluseret" says, "at last the French people have protested against Napoleon III." But they have done nothing of the sort. Rochefort and his ragged followers are no more the people of France than the carpet-baggers and scalawags are the people of the South.

☞ Speaking of a female member of the Cabinet, "Jenkins" says "her powdered hair and Greek profile take you back to the days of Louis XIV." If through these agencies she will take the entire administration back to the days of Louis XIV. and leave it there, her country will owe her a debt of gratitude it can never repay.

☞ The Temperance advocates of Massachusetts have determined to start a party of their own, and have cut loose from both the Democrats and the Radicals. The Radicals drink too much for them and the Democrats too little. They want to be neither always drunk nor always sober.

☞ Sir Joshua Reynolds once said that he felt sure, if the Devil got him in his clutches, he would set him copying his own pictures. The Devil is pretty sure to get Butler of Tennessee; and the worst luck we wish him is that he may be set copying *his* own picture.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says "the Senators elect from Georgia are men eminently qualified for the high positions to which they are elected." We know that Foster Blodgett has been indicted for perjury, but what qualification have the other two?

☞ An exchange tells us that Dr. Wm. Prescott, of Concord, N. H., has the dress sword which General Washington wore at his marriage. Whether it was from Mt. Vernon or from Arlington that Dr. Prescott got the venerable weapon, we are not informed.

☞ Putting Geo. H. Pendleton forward as President of the feast was but a paraphrase of the old expedient of stretching out the ear of corn with one hand while holding back the bridle with the other. That's a trick that won't fool Kentucky stock.

☞ The Chicago Times says that in that city "they will cut a man's throat for five dollars." This, of course, is the price of the job among the aristocracy. In the lower grades of society you can have a dozen throats cut for half the money.

☞ General Grant's visit to Boston last summer cost that city about forty thousand dollars. Whenever he goes to the Hub hereafter, he intends to ask for a commutation of municipal display and take the amount in money.

☞ Not content with the havoc which our whisky and small-pox are making among the Indians, Commissioner Delano has determined to hurry up the work of extermination by forcing the poor devils to pay a revenue tax.

☞ Rev. John D. Bullock, of Locke township, Michigan, has been sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. In this case the evidence went to show that the girl was not at all to blame.

☞ The Representative from Newport is only an offshoot from Cincinnati, which has planted this Root in Kentucky soil that it may sprout, grow and branch out in every direction.

☞ It is a pity the Supreme Court doesn't decide that Delano is not a legal Internal Revenue Commissioner until he is properly stamped. We should like much to do the stamping.

☞ General Butler talks largely and imagines himself a great man. If he were a painter, he would imagine himself a great artist because he uses a big brush.

☞ Congress proposes to vote still further bounties to the soldiers of the late war, but declines to pension the few old veterans of the war of 1812.

☞ There is a strong effort being made to determine who is really the author of "Shoo, Fly." We hope they'll find him out soon—and shoot him.

☞ "Radicalism," says the Albany Argus, "has shown its hand." At what a vast sacrifice of soap and water the thing must have been done!

☞ Cincinnati is very like the cock who thinks the sun has risen just to hear him crow.

CITY ITEMS.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.
November 15, 1854.

Important Notice.

See advertisement of St. George Hotel and Restaurant for Rent.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRINGER & BRO., druggists, Market street, between Third and Fourth, have for sale Wintersmith's proprietary medicines, the most popular remedies of the day. fe22 d6

The Egg Trade of Louisville.

Messrs. Budd & Hinesly, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who are represented in our city by Mr. H. W. Cook, have shipped from our city, from the 7th to the 19th of February, four hundred and fifty barrels of eggs, making thirty-three thousand dozen. From what we have heard from good authority, Messrs. Budd & Hinesly ship about one thousand barrels of eggs per week from their house, which is the largest egg firm west of New York. Success to B. & H.

The Gallery.

J. C. Elrod has removed to No. 58 Main, below Second street, where he has fitted up the largest gallery in the South, with two splendid skylights, just the place for fine pictures, in every style, at same prices, and baby pictures in a wink. 58 Main street. fe22 d2*

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—*Dear Sir:* Please send me immediately, per express, to Tarboro, two dozen more bottles of your Rosadalis. I have carefully examined its formula, and have used it in my practice in a number of cases. I am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt, the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, &c., with much satisfaction to myself and patients. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and others as the most reliable Alterative now known. Respectfully, &c.,

fe22 eod6 A. B. NOBLES, M. D.

I wish, says one,

who has tested its merits, and who consequently speaks from personal experience, that Hoff's Malt Extract might come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a table drink. This celebrated preparation serves as an excellent strengthening beverage, a delightful tonic, and a pleasant remedy for disorders of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach.

Sold by all druggists and grocers. fe22 eod3

Discontinued.

The use of the dirty, hair-staining preparations, since the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair. With marvelous precision it produces the exact shade of color desired, and is literally transparent and undefiling. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. fe22 eod3

NOTICE.

The best selection, at the lowest prices, in French China, Stone China and Glassware can be found at J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. fe20 d3

Cammellia White for the Complexion.

The most perfect and [illegible] toilet-powder a lady can use. Can be [illegible] at any drug store. It renders the s[illegible] clear, natural, and beautiful. ja25 d13 TuF&Su

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-daf J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO. Bankers, Louisville, Ky. Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jaeger, C. Brockenbrough. jal d6m

DIED.

ST. JOHN—On the 21st, in Richmond, Va., ELLA MUNRO, daughter of I. M. and Ella J. St. John.

McHENRY—At Hartford, Ky., on the 17th inst., of brain fever, MARTIN D. MCHENRY, eldest son of Henry D. McHenry, in the 11th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES WAR

Against all impositions upon the people, and Science, following the glorious example, is out

AGAINST THE POISONERS

who sell sugar of lead hair dyes, that not only ruin the hair, but paralyze the system. Impostors WHO DESTROY THE UNWARY should be put down by law. In the meantime

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

is offered under the guarantee of Professor Chilton, the famous analytical chemist, as an efficient, Pure and Harmless Preparation.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. fe15 deod&weow1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York. jel deodly

USED UP.

Essays for Young Men—the enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and bodily vigor in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE, and who desire words of cheer and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja29 deod3m

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d2m&weow4

☞ TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Louisville Edge Tool and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of DUMESNIL & CO., No. 39 Fourth street, on Saturday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing five Directors.

By order of the Commissioners. fe20 d5

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LOU., CIN. AND LEX. R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1870.

A MEETING of stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.; called at the request of the Directors, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the acceptance of certain amendments to the charter of said company enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky at its present session. [fe17 d1m&w4] N. GREEN, Prest.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SALLIE SCOTT GREEN

HAS removed from Fourth street to her old residence, Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, No. 207, where she will continue her business. Dress-making, in all its branches. She returns thanks to the ladies of Louisville for their liberal patronage and hopes for a continuation of the same. fe22 TuWe&Su3*

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, Louisville, Feb. 22, 1870.

FREIGHTS for Chattanooga and points South will not be received to-day. A. BROADDUS.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

AT A. M'BRIDE'S HARDWARE STORE.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

fe22 d5 No. 75 THIRD STREET.

E. STOKES,

CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN, LOUISVILLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness, AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

☞ Cash buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the above before making their purchases. fe22 TuTh&Sa3m

Take it in Time, Or it Will Take You.

HAVE you a bad cold, or cough of long standing? Lest they get beyond your control and prove fatal, try our Remedies in time.

RAYMOND & CO.,
fe22 deod1m 70 Fourth street, west side.

WALKER'S PURE HOLLAND SCHNAPPS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents,
fe17 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 58 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap-Dtf

INSURANCE.

No Experiment, but an Established Institution.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Receipts during the year 1869... $3,330,807 32
Disbursements for losses, dividends, and [illegible]... 1,369,658 41
Assets Jan. 1, 1870... 8,380,000 [illegible]

Sworn statement is deposited on file with Auditor of State and County Court Clerk.

The Manhattan commences the year 1870 in a remarkably strong condition, its percentage of surplus being larger than that of any other New York Company.

As an evidence of the superior administration of its affairs, it is only necessary to say that in 1869 the receipts from interest on investments more than paid the expenses of management by $35,000.

Dividends are paid annually, commencing with the second annual payment, thus immediately available in reducing the premium.

Parties desiring insurance, whose first object is security, will do well to obtain it from an old, staunch, and time-honored company like the Manhattan.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF REFERENCE:

Rob't Atwood, Esq.;	J. W. Batchelor, Esq.;
Chas. F. Moorman, Esq.;	Geo. W. Morris, Esq.;
Hon. Jas. S. Lithgow;	Rev. B. M. Messick;
Jno. A. Carter, Esq.;	H. H. Woolfolk, Esq.;
Ernest C. Bohne, Esq.;	Maj. Clint McClarty;
Capt. A. C. Semple;	Jos. D. Allen, Esq.;

Bennett H. Young, Esq.

District and Local Agents wanted. Inducements liberal. Apply to

D. B. WAGGENER, Gen'l Ag't,
111 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

fe13 SuWeSa&Tu

WIDOWS & ORPHANS BENEFIT Life Insurance Company, 132 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND... PRESIDENT
ROBT. A. GRANNIS... SECRETARY

Cash Accumulations, Nearly $2,000,000.

CASH POLICIES, CASH PREMIUMS, CASH DIVIDENDS.

Every approved description of insurance granted, and upon the most favorable terms.

Special attention is called to this company's system of endowments and tontines.

Applications or any information can be obtained from the company's agents everywhere.

Applications for agencies within the State of Kentucky may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent,
Office, No. 142 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

de25 deod3m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Curd & Lawson, of the Southern Market House and Produce business, No. 353 Broadway, is hereby dissolved from this date by the purchase of the interest of W. E. Curd by R. L. Brown; and style of said firm will be from this date Brown & Lawson, who will pay all debts due by said concern. Either party of the late concern, or R. L. Brown, is authorized to collect debts due said firm.

W. E. CURD,
ALEX. LAWSON.

Louisville, Feb. 18, 1870.

IN retiring from the produce and commission business I respectfully recommend my successors, Messrs. Brown & Lawson, to all my old friends and customers as worthy of their patronage, and hope the favors so liberally extended me in the past four years will be continued to them. My office for the present will be with the new concern. Respectfully,

fe20 d2-SuTu&W* W. E. CURD.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name of Merrill & Hart, for the purpose of conducting the Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, at the well-known stand of Melbourne & Merrill, on Main, near Fifth street. They will always keep on hand a well-assorted stock of the best quality of Goods in their line, and make them up in the latest style. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the friends of the old firm and the public generally.

R. G. MERRILL,
S. J. HART.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1870. fe17 d1m

AUGUST ELECTION.

For County Court Clerk.

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE

A Family School for Boys.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional school. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and effective. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.,

fe12 d1m&w2m Newburgh, N. Y.

THE NEWEST PATENT

WINDOW FAST.

Never-Failing and Self-Locking.

A PERFECT SELF-LOCKING spring, at less cost than the old unreliable and unsafe ones heretofore introduced. No catching, hitching, breaking, slipping, or dropping, but ALWAYS SAFE—self-locking and never-failing. No cogs, cams, wheels, bases or rollers to get out of order, or tempered steel springs to break. It never fails to hold and lock the window just where you leave it, from being raised or dropping down. It can be raised or lowered the merest trifle, for ventilation, and then and there locks itself. No other window fixture pretends, does, or can lock the window securely in every place or position. It works equally well on top or bottom sash, is simple, stronger, more effective, durable, and cheaper than any spring ever introduced. Critics are challenged to find a single fault. It is cheaply and easily applied by any mechanic, to old or new windows. Every lock is made in the most thorough manner, and warranted perfect. Descriptive circulars, with card list of prices, sent promptly on application. Liberal terms to agents.

Owned and manufactured exclusively by the

BOSTON AND MERIDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
77 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK, and
134 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON.

P. W. ULMER, General Business Traveling Agent.

fe19 eod1m

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d7aw4m

First Premiums in 1867 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY, MANUFACTURER OF **LIGHT CARRIAGES, Buggies, Rockaways, &c.**

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

All work warranted. f19 d1m

BEST SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

fe10 eod3m

W. W. GARDNER. E. D. TYLER. C. C. CLEMENTS.

GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Brokers in Stocks, Bonds, AND REAL ESTATE,

No. 75½ FIFTH STREET,
East side, bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, Notes and Bills, City Claims, and all kinds of securities for money; to the sale and lease of Real Estate, and to the negotiation of Loans and collection of Debts. fe13 dSuTu&Thim

Brandies.

5 CASKS Pure Cognac;
25 bbls pure Oldham county Peach;
75 bbls pure Nelson county Apple;
In store and for sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 25 Main st.

Walker's Bitters

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters;
300 cases " Cocktail;
In store and for sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 25 Main st.

Champagne Wine

50 BASKETS "Krug" in store and for sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 25 Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Many Friends and Fellow-Citizens of the Twelfth Ward.

HAVING been requested by many voters of the Twelfth ward to run for the office of Common Councilman, I will accept the call, and, if you will stand by me, I will be elected, as I shall make the race to win.

If you should elect me, all I can say is that I will represent the will of the people through my term of office and will not be controlled by any party or party cliques.

I will not vote the people's money away for big dinners to the Cincinnati Council nor for any banquet for any political purpose, nor to any legislative bodies, unless all the people are invited who are taxed to pay for such dinners or banquets.

If elected, the people's will shall be my guide, and ETERNAL VIGILANCE shall be my watchword.

J. TAYLOR BERRY.

Delegation.

THE first annual ball of the Italian Brotherhood society will be given at Masonic Temple to-night, the 22d inst., and promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the season. The following delegation to attend, arrived yesterday morning from Memphis:

J. Augustine Signaigo,	L. D. Reed,
President, (Editor Grenada Sentinel),	Jos. Bosio,
	L. G. Perpoli,
L. Podesta, Vice Pres't,	A. Raggio,
John A. Signaigo,	Jos. Boggiano,
Narciso Fazzi,	A. Cordano,
Fred. Laccarini,	L. Dondero,
L. Brignardello,	Vincent Botto,
Jos. Davini,	Frank Cuneo,
P. D. Canale,	Jos. Boggiano.

We hope that they will enjoy themselves and have a pleasant evening.

Bowling Green County-Court Day.

THE celebrated stallion JOHN TELEGRAPH will be sold on County Court day, Feb. 28th, at Bowling Green, at public sale. fe22 d2*

Hay, Hay, Hay.

THE special attention of Hay dealers is called to our Hay boat "Oldtown," now at the city wharf, between Second and Third, discharging her large cargo of prime Timothy Hay, where they can get their orders filled, from one bale to 1,200 bales, at the very lowest market price. Our boat will remain in port until her entire cargo is sold, so that you can always—rain or shine—get your orders filled. Call and examine price and quality.

MILLS & DUCKWALL,
fe20 d3-Su&Tu 53 West Main st.

Seed Potatoes, Seed Potatoes.

200 BBLS Pink-Eye (choice) in store and for sale by MILLS & DUCKWALL,
fe20 d3-Su&Tu 53 Main street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after maturity. A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

fe19 d&wtAp1

To the Public.

KNOW all persons that WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who has been acting as agent for me in the sale of county and town rights of "Brown's Patent Carpet Stretcher and Tack Lifter," for the State of Kentucky, has this day ceased to be my agent in aforesaid capacity, and is no longer connected with the said patent. O. A. GILMAN.

Paris, Ky., Feb. 15, 1870.—fe20 d3

Notice.

I HEREBY inform my friends that I have withdrawn from the firm of Rankin, Fries & Co. My friends may find me at Zahn & Rankin's Scale Manufactory, No. 361 Main street, between Ninth and Tenth, where I shall be happy to receive and wait upon them.

fe20 d3 LOUIS FRIES.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Auguste Favre, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same at once, duly proven, to the undersigned. ALEX'R G. BOOTH, Adm'r,

fe4 d20 73 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Notice.

THE public, and especially women and children, are hereby warned to keep away from the Bridge and approaches, and thus avoid accidents, for which the Company cannot be liable should any occur.

W. B. HAMILTON,
fe18 d1m Pres't Lou. Bridge Co.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 24 lbs, $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 319 West Main.

no23 d3m

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Cottonades.

NEW YORK MILLS, double and twist, assorted colors;
New York Mills dark and light plaid Cottonades;
" " " Camlet Jeans, assorted;
New Orleans " "
Park Mills " "
Whittendon blue and white and blue and brown mixed Cottonades;
York blue and brown mixed checks and stripes Cottonades;
Whittendon light and dark brown Cottonades;
Albion blue and brown mixed "
Bates checks "
Persian plaids "
Nankin checks "
Georgia nankin "
Oakdale plaid and plain "
Plow Boy plaid and plain "
Heavy double and twist plaid and plain "
Farmers' and Mechanics' plaid and plain "
Everett plaid and plain "

A full stock just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe20 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Denims, &c.

NEW YORK MILLS Blue;
Otis Blue;
Workingmen's Blue;
Farmers' and Mechanics' Blue;
Albion Blue;
Columbia Blue and Brown;
Arlington " "
Eagle " "
Marion " "
Boott Blue Drilling;
Otis Shirting Stripes;
Thorndike Shirting Stripes;
Auburn " "
Eagle " "

A full stock just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe20 70 and 72 Sixth street.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 126 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja26 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

LAWYERS.

CABELL & DORSEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

E. C. CABELL, O. DORSEY. No. 6 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

ja28 d3m&w3m

JOHN M. HARLAN. JOHN E. NEWMAN. B. H. BRISTOW.

HARLAN, NEWMAN & BRISTOW, Counsellors & Attorneys at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Office 178 and 180 West Jefferson Street.

Practice in all the Courts at Louisville, in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and in the Federal Courts at Louisville, Covington, and Paducah.

fe15 d1m

THO. S. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.,)

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja3 d3m

E. HUTCHISON & CO., BANKERS, Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison,	J. S. Burris,
C. G. Kyle,	H. L. Bonta,
C. A. Hardin,	E. Burris,
Dr. Wm. Campbell,	B. B. Campbell,
E. R. Gaither,	J. B. Hutchison.

de23 d3m

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OILS & LAMPS, Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,

282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,

ja22 d2m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE, BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.,) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,

ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vices, Blacksmiths' Tools,

WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,

ja15 d3m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MASSEY'S Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT

No. 81 Green st., near Third.

ja8 d3m

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S IODIZED Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by a chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents,

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 1a3

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE ROUTE. Louisville to Cincinnati R. R. Louisville to Lexington

43 Miles Shorter—10 Hours Quicker! And 3 Eastern Connections with Trunk Lines at Cincinnati (Daily) as against One via RIVER ROUTE.

No transfer to pay at Cincinnati to hotel, depot, or residence—this advantage is not offered by rail or river routes.

Trains are held one hour when necessary for delayed trains from South or North for through passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

☞ Legitimate offices of this line only at Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, Willard Hotels, and Depot. Beware of outside offices.

Leave for	TIME CARD.	Arrive at Louisville
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily except Sundays.	9:45 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Great Southern Mail. Daily except Saturday.	5:00 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	6:45 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	11:00 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday.	9:35 A. M.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.
HENRY STEFFEE, G. T. A. 1e9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive
7:20 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail.	10:00 P. M.
4:50 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express.	10:28 P. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail.	12:55 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail.	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation.	9:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

nl4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line,

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M., Chicago Express [illegible] New York [illegible] for all points north, east and west.

11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday nights at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 7:00 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. trains, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main streets.

HORACE SCOTT,
May 7, 1869—le18 dtf General Supt.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of any medical college, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

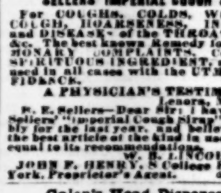
Best quality of male safes, 50c each—6 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ja30 d1t



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' Imperial Cough Sirup considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

[illegible] LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. [illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1866, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1867, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs and the nervous system," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of woman.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 10 cents.

ja15 d GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

Also manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 81 Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 d3m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS—Manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BALLAN, Seventh, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

DOWN, SAREHOUSE & CO., [illegible] and C. B. Sourded Warehouse, [illegible]

GARDENS designed and laid out. R. Gray, Twenty-sixth street.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 16, north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORNN, Prop.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 172 and 174 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON... PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,

FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS—$22 per week for board and room, including fire. ja3 dtf

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 13, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 35 feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 5 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 62½ feet from the second and 2½ feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 62½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 62½ feet from the fourth and 35 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 88 in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,

fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS, Cheap Lace Store, 108½ Fourth Street.

JUST received a full assortment of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; Embroidered Infants' Dresses; Embroidered Infants' Waists; Embroidered Bands and Sleeves at 75c and $1; Corsets, with 42 whalebones, only $2.

Also a full assortment of Real and Imitation Laces, Collars and Sleeves; Linen Collars and Cuffs, latest styles; Darned Lace Reviere Ruffings, &c.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. [illegible]

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1832 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION,
ja24 d6m Store No. 261 South Second; Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Lombard st.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Bran, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers, Grocers' Bags, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

C. H. & F. H. ELKENBRECHT,
Southwest cor. of Pratt and [illegible], Baltimore.

c8 d6m

I.

A Cataplasm of Rhubarb,

laid upon the pit of the stomach of a child, will cause the bowels to be emptied, and aloes kept in contact with a raw surface will produce the same effect as if the medicine had been taken into the stomach. So said the great Dr. Clutterbuck. Very many persons know the operation of croton oil when placed on the tongue. To say the least, it is speedy. Purgatives in some shape are indispensable in the practice of medicine. Many diseases are incurable without them, most diseases require them some time during their course, and nearly all of the simple disorders of the system are benefited by their use. The great desideratum in their administration has been to get one which was either laxative or purgative as was needed, always mild, but always efficient, and the use of which did not make it necessary to continue its use. It will be seen at a glance that this was no easy task, no light work. Yet it has been done. Ed. Wilder's Family Pills fulfill all the requirements of the case. They are a laxative, yet sure—purgative, yet mild. In small doses they meet the first want. In larger doses they fulfill the latter. But in whatever quantity given they create no necessity for their use. They create no morbid state of the alimentary tube, but leave it cleansed and urge it to renewed health. They are, in brief, a blessing to the individual who suffers from constipation and needs a simple laxative, and are indispensable to him who is parched with a fever and requires a purgative. Use them, all you who value health.

II.

Helminthology.

A distinguished physiologist has declared that it seems to be a principal of nature that every situation capable of supporting living organic bodies should be peopled with them. Every animal has its parasite—its enemy—who is either openly waging war on it or constantly seeking to find a lodgment either upon the surface, in the tissues, or in the cavities of the body. The huge whale is often driven to madness by an almost invisible member of the great tribe of vermes. The history of helminthology abounds in illustrations of the influence of worms in the production of diseases and in the exasperation of their symptoms. The frequency of worms in the bodies of men, their obviousness to the senses, together with their very common connection with enfeebled and morbid states of the animal economy, all tended to render them an object of interest from the remotest periods. The very ablest minds have been devoted to the study of these entozoa with the view of discovering some substance which was capable of speedily, safely, and permanently expelling them from the human system. No fair-thinking or conscientious observer can fail to allow that these efforts have at last been crowned with success. The Worm Syrup of Edward Wilder is a true vermicide—a genuine worm destroyer—a bona fide vermifuge. Its taste is delightful. Its effects are quick. Its results unfailing. It is free from danger. No intestinal worm can live in its presence. Mothers! destroy the worms which infest your little ones by this delightful syrup.

III.

Indigestion,

"Which makes sleep a pain, and turns its balm to wormwood," is, we all know, the most common of all the disorders of the stomach. It is also the most obstinate. It has been most written about. Mr. Abernathy called it the chylopoietic disorder; Broussais termed it chronic gastritis, while the Solidists denominated it simple dyspepsia, or any disorder of the function of digestion by which the food, after being swallowed, is converted into chyle. No disease presents such various, contrary, and incompatible symptoms. They contradict all the acknowledged laws of order, constancy and consistency which regulate natural events. They bother the doctors, and can only be read at last by him who is skilled in the language and grammar of the Book of Nature. It is self-evident that the different forms of indigestion are to be met by corresponding methods of cure. Each particular variety demands its especial remedy, and, as far as possible, the modification of the treatment must be adapted to the modification of the disorder. It has been said that the perfection of medical skill is the talent of applying to each individual case its precise, and, as it were, its individual cure. This is the object which every conscientious physician pursues unceasingly, and can never rest satisfied until he has overtaken. Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters, their body being the purest of copper-distilled whisky, makes this object attainable alike to all. They are a specific, the disease specifying the remedy, not the remedy the disease. They are a combination of substances which meet the specialty of the disorder by a corresponding specialty of cure. They should be kept in every well-regulated family.

IV.

The Guadiana River.

The British army, when it advanced on Talavera and fought that celebrated battle which was followed by a retreat into the plains of Estremadura, lost more men by the malarial diseases contracted on the banks of the Guadiana than by the bullets of the enemy. They died by thousands. All Europe believed that the invading army was extirpated. Yet malarial diseases are no more common in Europe than in our own country. They exist throughout the length and breadth of this land. From the rice plantations of the Carolinas to the cane-growing districts of Louisiana, from the tobacco fields of Kentucky to the boundless prairies of the West, from the granite hills of Massachusetts to the cotton lands of Mississippi, everywhere, at some time and in some shape, are we made to feel the sickening influence of miasm. The three great factors in this equation of disease are solar heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition. Neither one alone is capable of begetting the precise condition necessary to produce sickness. They must all coexist. The trio, if separated, are harmless—together, they are more potent for evil than any other known agents. So long as they exist, just so long will we have need of a medicine which will overcome their pernicious effects, so long will it be necessary to have a remedy capable of meeting and beating the insidious enemy, and of all known agents for this purpose none is to compare with that marvelous compound Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic, the master of every form and variety and grade and degree of malarial disease, of miasmatic poison. Try it, all you who are suffering from any form of ague, as a cure is guaranteed in every case.

V.

The St. Louis Hospital, Paris.

This ancient institution is one of the largest and, to the medical student, most interesting of the many public charities which adorn the gay capital of that gallant people, the French. It is an immense structure, and receives within its walls annually thousands of sick poor. A considerable portion of the building is set apart for patients suffering with disease of the skin. The sight which greets the visitor as he enters the wards devoted to cutaneous affections is a curious one, but unless he be an enthusiast it can hardly be called particularly attractive. There you see men wrapped in gutta percha, children with their heads covered with tar, women smeared from crown to sole with tallow. Men, women and children in baths—sulphur baths, alkaline baths, demulcent baths, baths hot, cold, warm, shower, douche baths of every kind and degree; and, internally, every patient, old and young, big and little, taking potash in some shape, and Honduras Sarsaparilla in some form. These two remedies seemed to constitute the sum total of the internal treatment. They were esteemed by the renowned physicians who had charge of the skin department as well-nigh specifics in almost every variety of cutaneous disease, whether of rheumatic or scrofulous, or simple origin. They were given in tetter, ring-worm, nettle-rash, rose-rash, pimples, scrofula, ulcers, old sores, falling of the hair, &c. In all they did good. In most they effected a cure. But it has remained for Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash to perform the most remarkable cures ever awarded to any known medicine. It possesses virtues shared by no other combination of these substances. It is a therapeutic marvel. Against all the diseases at which it is aimed it is simply resistless. It never fails. See to it that you suffer not one day longer with any of the ills which it cures. Get it at once.

VI.

Dr. Laennec.

This renowned Frenchman did more, perhaps, to clear up the mysteries which before his time had invested the nature of chest diseases than any physician who ever lived. It has been often said of him that he had many imitators, but never an equal. As a diagnostician he was unrivaled. Except Williams, in London, and Austin Flint, in this country, no one has ever approached him. Yet, with all his skill in detecting the nature and form of the malady before him, he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of remedies. Nearly all German and French physicians are. They are strong on diagnosis, but weak in therapeutics. They will tell you to a nicety what is the matter, but will fail utterly to tell you how to get well. In this part of medical science, no race on the face of the earth equals the Anglo-Saxon. It furnishes the practitioners. The Teuton and the Gaul will describe the nature of your complaint. The Anglo-Saxon will give you a remedy for it—will cure it. Laennec drew vivid pictures of coughs, colds, pleurisy, consumption, croup, bronchitis, catarrh, and all the other affections of the air passages, but he left but few words concerning their treatment. The youngest American or English physician of to-day knows better how to manage any one of these chest troubles than did the illustrious Monsieur Laennec. He is stronger in remedies than was the great Parisian. He knows the value of the wild cherry. He is acquainted with its supreme virtues. He is aware of the many potent agents which enter into combination in Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry, and, knowing all this, he feels himself master of the situation. He has no fear in presence of croup, no misgivings at the advance of bronchitis. He grapples with consumption, and subdues every cough, cold, or catarrh. Hence every family should always have this invaluable medicine at hand.

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Wholesale Druggists,
215 Main st., Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.
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Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Warning to Bridegrooms.

A heartrending calamity recently befell a bridegroom which grew out of nothing less than a bit of playfulness on his part during the tour the sufferer was making with his charmer. Having occasion to leave the dear creature, he inadvertently forgot to go through the trifling formality of kissing her good-by. This the high-spirited and romantic bride construed into a deadly insult, a deliberate slight; and no sooner was her new lord out of the house than she sold out everything and sought revenge and consolation in an application for a divorce! The horror-stricken groom upon learning this sought an interview—explained that there was nothing "personal" in his not kissing her good-by—no offense intended—and they were once more locked in each other's arms in paroxysm of mutual forgiveness and vows of eternal devotion. Need the breathless reader be told that this "romance in high life" occurred in Cincinnati?

II.

The Inspection Business.

Mr. Charles Lee Carroll, of Maryland, a descendant of him of Carrollton who signed a certain declaration, is one of the State Senators in that delightful old State, and he has just thrown a bombshell into commercial circles by proposing to do away with the horde of inspectors now swarming about every branch of industry almost. He wants to wipe out all laws requiring the inspection of flour, fish, grain, whisky, tobacco, etc. He argues that the quality of these articles will be kept up to a certain standard by the public, and that, until this inspecting feature was engrafted on them, the standard of everything was higher than it is now, with all of the officious precautions taken to prevent an inferior article being sold for a good one. He illustrates the necessity for the repeal of the laws relative to inspection, by proving that before there were any inspectors of flour Baltimore flour ranked number one, and the result of the assiduous inspection has been to transfer the trade to Richmond and deteriorate the quality of the Baltimore flour. Mr. Carroll seems as averse to expedients as his ancestor, and wants that there shall be no more impediments put into the way of any branch of industry.

III.

Presidential State Dinners.

The Washington correspondents give very rich and racy descriptions of the President's state dinners. From all accounts, a more miserable and uncomfortable host never presided over the honors of the White House than the present incumbent. The dinners are described as utterly mechanical, stiff and devoid of that ease and general conviviality which one would imagine the first requisite. The guests, petrified by the wooden manners and leaden looks of the host, eat sparsely and in silence. General conversation interrupted by brilliant *bon mots* is a thing unheard of. Grant is wretched and fidgety, and when a diplomatic dinner is to be gone through with, his anguish is depicted in every lineament of his countenance. The diplomats have their little jokes and make their little comments on the various dishes, wines, toilettes of the ladies and current social gossip to one another in French, accompanied by shrugs and looks of amazement through their eye-glasses, which exasperate His Excellency, who forthwith assumes his best stone-fence expression, shuts his mouth like a vice, and which looks then as if nothing less than a crowbar could open it, confines his conversation to monosyllables, and sighs with relief after they are all gone, and he is left to smoke the Inevitable in peace.

IV.

Machine Sewing by Electricity.

The use of electricity as a motive power and its practical application to a sewing machine has been successfully experimented with in New York. "In the old (or first) engine there were four sets of magnets, five armatures and a battery of five large cups. The improvement has reduced the sets of magnets to three, the armatures to four and the battery cups to three, each of them smaller than those of the engine exhibited last fall—in fact, the bulk of the engine and battery has been reduced just one-half, while the power seems to be fully equal to that of the larger apparatus. Another improvement is in the regulation of the speed, simply by means of greater or lighter pressure on the pedal common to all sewing machines, which pedal may, at will, in case of accident to the battery, be immediately detached and made to operate the machine by the usual process. Even two small battery cups are sufficient to furnish power for all ordinary machine work, while the addition of another cup is sufficient to drive the needle at good speed through eight, ten, or even twelve thicknesses of material. The use of nitric acid in the battery, the odor of which was an objection to the old plan of operating by electric power, has been supplemented by using chromate of potash, which is odorless. The expense of operating by this means is about five cents per day. It not only renders work easier to the operator, but, what is far better, it does away entirely with the liability to certain diseases with which female machine operators were afflicted by reason of the constant tax on the lower limbs." It is confidently expected that the same motive power can be applied to other machinery and the use of steam done away with in many instances.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

TENNYSON is going to Paris shortly.

CHAPMANSKOOP has disappeared again.

CARLOTTA PATTI is caroling in Mobile.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY" is in New Orleans.

MR THORNTON is to receive a baronetcy.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA's seat in Parliament is O.

ABBE MULLOIS, chaplain to the Emperor, is dead.

CADETSHIP market lively, with an upward tendency.

ALIDA TOPP is going to Brazil. Her forte is the piano.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is quite ill in Washington, D. C.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his Land Bill, hopes to satisfy Ireland.

PRINCE TORLONNIA is the tobacco contractor in Rome.

GEN. McCLELLAN has been elected first director of the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company.

GUIZOT and Thiers have commenced dining and wining with Ollivier in Paris.

BOSTON has "twelve temptations" and Sumner to keep her from doing right.

"MRS JERNINGHAM'S" Journal is the raging fashionable book in London.

TOM HOOD'S last joke was, "Death stops my pen but not my pension."

OLLIVIER, the Prime Minister of France, is a very accomplished musician.

GEN. JUBAL EARLY says he "is not in ecstasies over the admission of Virginia."

"WHERE shall Baby's Dimple be," is the cheeky title of Dr. Holland's last poem.

A COOLNESS has sprung up between the clerk of the weather and the poor people.

THEY say, in Paris, that Victor Hugo has, after all, made up his mind to return to that city.

THE King of Prussia lives principally on eggs, caviar, milk and very strong French brandy.

PROFESSOR DO RE MI, of New York, is lecturing on So La Ci in an awfully scientific manner.

CATACAZY is the name of the reigning belle in Washington. Her husband represents the Russian bear.

TUPPER is advertising his "Proverbial Philosophy" by being thrown out of his carriage in London.

THE oldest English duke is the Duke of Leinster, aged 78 years. The youngest is the Duke of Norfolk, aged 22.

MRS. DAVISON, of this city, is declared by Richard Grant White and fashionable New York society as a soprano equal to Jenny Lind.

A SITE has been secured at Oxford for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church, through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute.

THE Archduchess Elizabeth, of Austria, was overtaken at Hamburg, just as she was running away from her husband to embark for America.

"WELL," says Jim Nye, referring to Butler's physiognomy, "when you see a man whose eye wants to gnaw through the bridge of his nose, stand out of his way."

C. M. BARRAS, who wrote the "Black Crook," is now building an elegant villa in New York. This is "crooking the knee that thrift may follow fawning" to some purpose.

THE mad wag of the Boston Post wants to know if a woman of fifty offering to vote is a legal tender. That's a question which can only be answered by Susan Cleopatra Anthony.

THE "Mystic Krewe of Comus" will make their annual parade at New Orleans on the night of the 1st of March. The exhibition of this year will far surpass anything yet attempted by this time-honored society.

GEORGE FOX, a retired New Yorker, recently deceased, left his three hundred thousand dollars to the United States "to assist in paying the expenses of subjugating the rebellious Confederate States." His relations are trying to have the will broken.

M. ROCHEFORT has paid up the fines imposed upon him by the tribunal which recently sentenced him by default for his treasonable article in the Marseillaise, and now holds himself ready to abide the supplemental imprisonment to which he was condemned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 21, 1870.

The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Vanceburg Male and Female Academy; for the benefit of Wm. A. Blackley, of Bracken county; for the benefit of Isham D. Kidwell et al.; to amend the road law of Henderson, Union, Taylor, and Grayson counties; providing for the change of cases from courts of common pleas to circuit courts, and vice versa, in certain cases; to amend the charter of the Willow Creek Navigation Company; to charter the Mayfield Creek Navigation Company; to charter the Paducah Printing Association; to amend and reduce into one the general acts concerning Hopkinsville; to repeal an act amending the charter of Augusta and to amend said charter; to amend and reduce into one the laws in relation to Princeton; to charter the town of Pellville, in Hancock county; to charter the Clinton Female Seminary, in Hickman county; to amend chapt. 108 of the Revised Statutes, title "Weights and Measures," with an amendment. [Makes 150 pound net a merchantable barrel of Irish potatoes.] To allow the tax assessor of Fulton county further time in each year to return his books; to provide for the payment of the bonds and debts of Marshall county; to charter the Southern Watch Company; to empower the Lyon County Court to grant tavern licenses in certain cases; to authorize the Owen County Court to make changes in State road from Owenton to Georgetown; to amend an act to charter the Lebanon Hotel Company, &c. to charter Pioneer Lodge No. 8, of the Knights of Pythias, of Louisville; to charter the Hebrew Mutual Relief Association; to charter Schiller Lodge, No. 185, of German Order of Harugari, at Henderson; to charter Clayville, in Webster county; to charter Fitchburg, in Estill county; to amend the charter of Mayfield; to charter the St. John's Mutual Aid Society of Louisville; to charter Rockport, in Ohio county; to charter Ceralvo, in Ohio county; to charter the Deposit Bank of Columbus; to charter the McLean County Bank; to charter the Garrard County Deposit Bank, with sundry amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed; to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Frankfort, approved March 3, 1863; a bill to amend the charter of the town of Brandenburg; to charter the Beinel and Bald Eagle Turnpike Road Company.

A joint resolution from the House thanking the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, and Lexington, and the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton for courtesies and hospitalities extended on the recent visit to the cities named was adopted.

The following were rejected: To amend section 35 of chapter 25 of Revised Statutes; to charter the Safe Deposit Company of Louisville.

The following were ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day: Regulating corporations created by the State of Kentucky; to authorize creditors in certain cases to garnishee before judgment or return of no property; to amend the laws in relation to changes of venue, approved March 5, 1860; to amend sub-section 1 of section 614, title 13, article 2, Civil Code.

HOUSE.

The following joint resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the thanks of the two Houses of this General Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered, the officers and citizens of the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, and Lexington, and to the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the generous and lavish hospitality extended to the members thereof, on the occasion of a recent visit to those cities; and that the Secretary of State certify a copy of this resolution to the Mayor of each of said cities, and to Mr. Pendleton.

The following resolution was offered, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved, That on and after Wednesday, the 23d inst., the House will meet at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 1 P. M.; meet again at 3 P. M., and adjourn at 5 P. M.; and that the call of the counties on Wednesday be dispensed with; and that the afternoon session be devoted to the call of Standing Committees.

The following bills were reported and passed:

To extend the corporate limits and amend the charter of the city of Dayton, in Campbell county; to incorporate the Owenton and Monterey Turnpike Road Company; for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Ashbrook Mill Turnpike Company; for the benefit of Wm. P. Fox, of Mason county; to incorporate the Camdenville, Johnsonville and Burnt Church Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of Germantown and Hamilton Cross Roads Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Bowling Green and Double Spring Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Salt River and Saryock Ferry Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Columbia and Creelsboro Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Springfield, Willisburg, Antioch, and Fox Creek Turnpike Road Company; to amend an act to incorporate the Florence and Anderson's Ferry Turnpike Road Company; to amend an act to amend the charter of the Clark and Montgomery Turnpike Company; to amend the charter of the Tunnell and Prickly Ash Turnpike Road Company in Bath county; to incorporate the Bethel and Bald Eagle Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Harris Turnpike Road Company, in Boyle county; to repeal in part the act declaring the Rolling Fork river a navigable stream; to incorporate the Hensley Mill Turnpike Road Company, in Franklin county; to incorporate the Blue Run and Anderson's Ferry Turnpike Road Company, in Mason county; to incorporate the Kenton Station Turnpike Road Company, in Mason county; to incorporate the Helena and Johnson Turnpike Road Company, in Mason and Fleming counties; to amend the charter of the Crab Orchard and Crew's Knob Turnpike Road Company; to amend an act to incorporate the Richmond and Tate's Creek Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Brooksville and Mt. Olivet Turnpike Road Company, in Bracken county; to amend the act to incorporate the Owingsville, Sharpsburg and Bald Eagle Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Pembroke and State Line Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Mt. Freedom and Jessamine County Turnpike Road Company; to fix the tolls on the Bryantsville and Cane Run Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Danville and Hustonville Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the South Benson Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate Stonewall Lodge, No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons, in Loretto, in Marion county; to charter the Union and Dreaming Creek Turnpike Road Company, in Madison county; to incorporate the Cabin Creek, Manchester and Sand Hill Turnpike Road Company; for the benefit of the Concord and Tollesboro Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Todd's Road Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Kingston and Scaffold Cane Hill Turnpike Road Company; to incorporate the Bank of America, sundry amendments adopted and bill passed; to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Elizabethtown; to incorporate the Louisville Co-operative, Savings and Banking Company; to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Meade county; to increase the capital stock of the Lexington Gas Company; to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Carlisle; to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Henderson; to incorporate the Millersburg Deposit Bank of Bourbon county; to incorporate the Bank of Commerce, in the city of Louisville; to amend an act to amend the charter of the German Bank and Insurance Company, of Louisville; to amend the charter of the Western Insurance and Banking Company, of Louisville; to amend an act to amend the charter of the Southern Banking Company; to amend an act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Hopkinsville; to amend the charter of the Bank of Hopkinsville; to incorporate the Bank of Mayfield; to incorporate the Lexington Insurance and Banking Company; incorporating the town of Fairfield, in Nelson county; for the benefit of the county of Bullitt, in regard to the erection of fire-proof buildings, &c.

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an engineer to survey certain portions of Rockcastle river—[appropriates not exceeding $200 for that purpose]—was rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 27.

A bill for the benefit of the incorporated banks of issue in the State of Kentucky was ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

The committee appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill to incorporate the town of Pewee Valley, in Oldham county, reported said bill to the House. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Senate bill to charter the Covington Building Association. Motion to reconsider adopted, bill amended and passed.

THE LATEST GREAT INVENTION.

A Fast Freight Line for the World—Two Hundred Miles an Hour.

[From the New York Sun.]

An invention has been made that is now to be brought before the attention of the country which promises results of the highest importance to its industrial and commercial interests. If it produces in practice what the theory indicates, it will lead to a vast development of our whole industrial system—agriculture, manufacture, and commerce.

The invention consists in the employment of a new principle of locomotion, which will furnish the basis of a new method of transportation. By it the products of the country—its grains, fruits, meats, coal, ores, highwines, and merchandise generally, together with the mails—will be transported to and from all parts of it in a few hours instead of days, and at a cost so trifling as not to impose any sensible burden on production. It will be at once admitted that if such results can be attained the commerce and industry of the country will be placed in possession of facilities which will enlarge immensely their field of operations, and open a new era to the prosperity of the nation.

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION HERETOFORE USED.

Before explaining the new method let us glance briefly at those that have heretofore been used. It will prepare the way for a better understanding of its principles and processes.

But two distinct methods have been used by mankind up to the present time. In the earlier stages of society animals were tamed and brought under subjection, and used as carriers or agents of transportation—the loads to be carried being simply packed upon their backs.

The first invention of man to effect transportation by mechanical means was the wheel, that is, a disk, held upright by a cross-bar called the axeltree. Rude carts with two wheels were first constructed, and these simple vehicles were drawn by the animals already tamed, over the rough surface of the ground, which was the primitive road-bed of man. Next, wagons with four wheels were devised, and roads were made by grading the uneven surfaces; then springs were added to diminish the jolt, an invention unknown to the Greeks and Romans; and, lastly, relays of horses and Macadam roads were introduced, marking the higher development attainable under the system that employs horse power and the earth as a road-bed. At length the railroad was invented, supplanting these imperfect means or agencies. It is the substitution of an iron road-bed, smooth and level, in the place of the old road-bed of earth, always more or less uneven and rough, and of the locomotive in the place of the horse. The railroad is the full and final development of the system that employs the wheel-and-axle principle; it renders it the most efficient practicable, and completes the series of improvements possible in this direction. Thus the two means of transportation that have been employed in the past are animals and wheeled vehicles.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE AND ITS METHOD.

The invention that has been made introduces a new principle, and with it a new method of transportation, entirely different from the two heretofore employed. We will now proceed to explain in what the invention consists and the instrument or agent it uses in place of the wheeled vehicle.

The instrument of locomotion which the invention employs is the sphere, which it substitutes for the wheel. The sphere, or globe, is the simplest and most complete form of a vehicle in motion. It rolls without friction, is moved with the least power and is capable of the highest rate of speed possible to any form of material body. Nature employs the sphere wherever she requires high velocities, as exemplified in the great planetary bodies. Following nature in her teachings, the invention employs the sphere or globe as its vehicle of motion. To adapt it to the purpose of transportation, it is made hollow, and the load to be carried is placed inside. Thus, hollow spheres or globes, carrying their loads inside, are the vehicles used under the new system. They may be of any size, from two to ten feet in diameter. They would be best made of some one of the metals, quite thin, and turned in a lathe perfectly round. They would be provided with openings for loading and unloading, which would screw in and form a part of the surface.

THE NEW ROAD BED OR TRACK.

The new vehicle requires an equally perfect road-bed or track on which to operate. This road-bed has been prepared by the invention of the pneumatic tube, and its successful employment. Such tubes have been constructed in London, and are in operation. A little railway with cars is place inside—the cars drawn by a piston fitting in the tube. The traction power is obtained by exhausting the air in front. The tubes which the invention employs will be a trifle larger than the spheres or globes, so that they can roll freely without touching the sides. On the bottom, a metallic plate or rail will be laid slightly concave to adapt it to the convexity of the sphere. This plate or rail will be its road-bed. The properties which the pneumatic tube possesses fit it admirably for the new vehicle of motion. It will furnish the sphere a track that is, first, smooth, even, and solid; second, perfectly clean, free from dirt and dust, and protected against the perturbing action of the wind, rain, or snow; third, a passage-way in which the spheres, moving with the current of air, will not be impeded in their motion by the resistance of the atmosphere. From these explanations it will be seen that the invention consists in employing hollow spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pneumatic tubes.

We will not enter into details of construction and management. Suffice it to say that lines of tubes can be easily and rapidly constructed through all parts of the country, even in the Rocky Mountains, where no railroad can go. The tubes may be placed under or over ground, but better over, raised some fifteen feet in the air, and supported on framework or piers. They would be best made of wood—of narrow plank, tongued and groved, the joints cemented. A line of tubes of eight feet diameter could be built for about $10,000 per mile, the right of way not included.

To form an idea of the system in practical operation, we have but to imagine a tube six or eight feet in diameter, traversing the country from New York to Philadelphia, supported on framework or piers, the spheres placed in the mouth at one end, with the air exhausted at the other with an air-pump, worked by steam. As soon as air enough is drawn out of the tube to destroy its equilibrium, a current sets in, which, striking the sphere—and with a force proportional to its diameter—carries it rolling rapidly to its destination. The spheres will, so to say, fly on their smooth and even track, on which no particle of dirt or dust exists to impede their motion, and no resistance of the amosphere is to be overcome. The pressure on a sphere six feet in diameter, under a complete exhaustion, is about 52 000 pounds. Now, when the spheres are once in motion, less than one hundred pounds will propel them with all the velocity required. When we consider this fact, we can conceive the ease with which a current, strong enough to drive them, can be established. In the pneumatic tubes of London, ten tons are carried on the little cars within them forty miles an hour with a pressure of six ounces to the square inch. (In a complete exhaustion, the pressure is fifteen pounds.) If this pressure of six ounces is sufficient to overcome the friction of car wheels, and of an air-tight fitting piston that drags the cars, it is easy to understand that a very trifling pressure will suffice to propel the spheres (which are rolled, not slid) on their clean and smooth track.

To form an estimate of the velocity with which the sphere will move, we may safely calculate it at double that attained by the locomotive running at its highest speed, which is from 75 to 100 miles an hour. This would give a velocity of from 150 to 200 miles an hour for the spheres—an estimate that is not exaggerated.

The spheres will be stopped by a succession of brakes on springs, padded to prevent abrasion of their surface, and by reversing the current of air, presenting an air cushion against which the spheres will be brought gently to a stand.

It will be thought by some that the objects inside the spheres will be broken and ground up. This is an error. The centrifugal action will keep everything in its place; besides, they will be packed tight.

COMPARISON OF THE OLD PRINCIPLE AND THE NEW.

Having given a general idea of the new system, we will point out, briefly the principle on which it is based—its theory—and compare it with that now in use. To render the subject more clear, we will compare the forms in which the two principles are embodied, namely, the sphere and the wheel.

What is a wheel? It is a section of the sphere. Cut a slice of any given thickness through a sphere, and a wheel is the result. Take two such slices or sections, and hold them upright and together by an axletree, and the primary element of all wheeled vehicles is obtained. Place a box on the axletree to receive and carry the load, and the simplest form of the vehicle of transportation now used—namely, the cart—is produced. The wheels, placed at a certain distance apart, furnish two points of support, and balance the vehicle, which enables it to pass over an uneven surface. Four wheels balance in front and rear in addition to sidewise. Eight or more wheels are used on railroads to enlarge the capacity of the box, and to divide the weight on the rails. These various combinations are but different forms of the same thing; that is, sections of spheres, held in a vertical position by axletrees, with boxes resting on the latter.

What is a sphere? It is a whole, composed of circles in all directions. Comparing it to the wheel, in order to explain the relation existing between them, it may be defined an integral wheel. As a unit, made up of circles or peripheries of wheels, equally distant from a common center, it possesses equal sides, which, balancing each other, render the sphere self-poised, so that it stands upright without the aid of axle support. Possessing this property, it may further be defined a self-balancing wheel. Rolling on its periphery as it moves, and without the aid of the real axle, there is no rubbing, hence no friction, neither at the center nor the circumference; so that it may be still further defined a frictionless wheel. Uniting these properties, it may then be termed (keeping up the comparison instituted) an integral, self-balancing, frictionless wheel, which is constructed hollow, to fit it for the purpose of transportation.

If we consider the two vehicles—the wheeled and the spherical—in their relation to each other, we find that the former is composed of parts of the latter; hence less complete, and as a consequence less perfect. These parts, resulting from the subdivision of the sphere, recombined with axletrees, enable them to be used on the natural road-bed, furnished by the earth, which was the cause of their being early resorted to. From this we see that the sphere is to the wheel what the whole is to the part; that it is more complete and higher in its construction, which gives it superior qualities as a vehicle of motion. The sphere, in addition, acts as a unit in moving. If it varies slightly in its course, it varies as but a single body; while the wheel, if it varies on its track, draws its fellow wheels with it, so that the imperfection of a part is communicated to the whole; this fact renders a very exact mechanical construction of wheeled vehicles necessary to permit any great rate of speed, and renders for the same reason high velocities impossible.

As simple as the new principle and the vehicle of motion it employs may at first appear, they will realize the great results anticipated. The sphere is the simplest and most perfect form of body and the most complete that can be found in nature for rapid, easy and regular motion. Made hollow so as to carry its load inside, and used in the pneumatic tube, which furnishes it a perfect road-bed, it solves the problem of a system of transportation that combines the greatest economy with the highest velocity. It fulfils all the conditions of a perfect system of locomotion, rolling frictionless on its periphery; running smoothly and evenly on its clean and protected track; balancing itself by its rotary motion; moving with the precision of bodies that create for themselves an exact center of gravity by revolving rapidly on their axes, or single body, undisturbed by connection with other bodies; and doing its work without the aid of accessory and complex parts, such as wheels, axles, springs, bolts, &c. With its aid, man will obtain commercial control of the continents of the globe, and command at will the resources of all their regions.

Glancing at some of the general advantages it will secure, it will bring the fruits of Florida, Alabama, and the South generally, to the North in a few hours, fresh as gathered, and the meats from Texas to seaboard the same day, in perfect condition. It will produce the effect of locating practically our manufacturing towns and cities by the side of the beds of coal and the mines of ore which their industries require. It will deliver the morning journals of our cities hundreds of miles distant in time to be morning journals of the same day. It will solve the vexed question of free trade and protection in a new and unexpected manner, and will raise the country from the condition of a child, industrially, to that of a giant.

A company has been formed to construct a line and test the plan on an adequate scale.

☞ A Canada paper makes the following comparison: The entire force of the American navy, including vessels of all classes, is 188 vessels. These are made up of 5 sailing ships of the line, 6 frigates, 17 paddle-wheel vessels, 51 iron-clads, 12 sloops, six storeships, 1 yacht, and 1 torpedo-boat. Many of these are out of commission, several are being repaired, and some are for sale. England, on the other hand, has 763 ships in her navy. Of these 549 are steamships and vessels in commission, of which 44 are iron-clads, 7 are India troop-ships, 4 are on special service for the colonies—2 at Bombay and 2 in Australia—62 are gunboats, 30 sailing vessels, and 111 are for harbor service. This fleet comprises the largest and most powerful as well as the most effective fighting ships either for home or ocean service.

A Lake of Salt.

The great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, is described by a California paper as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as smooth as ice. Were it not for fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystaline salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on the very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of that extent. The stratum of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky, singular-looking mud, about two feet thick, and under this again another stratum of solid salt, as transparent as glass, of which the depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer this salt plain, glittering and scintillating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering and solid salt is as white as the snow, while the crystalline portion, when exposed, reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is remarkably pure, being ninety-five per cent. of salt and five per cent. of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables.

☞ A Worcester (Mass.) man has been arrested and bound over for attempting to shoot himself.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1870.

The local money market is active, and the call for loans pretty lively. The discount lines are growing, but the banks are still able to respond to the calls of their customers when the security offered is safe and prompt. Cotton and tobacco buyers are using large sums of money, and whisky dealers also require considerable accommodation. The rates of discount remain unchanged. First-class commercial paper passes at from 9 to 12 per cent. Other grades are difficult to negotiate, and no regular rate can be given for them.

EXCHANGE—Is easy to-day there being no great excess on the market, and the demand, though active, is not quite as large as was the case last week. None of the banks were endeavoring to force sales, and the price was consequently firmer. It sold from bank to bank at 1-10 discount, and was bought at the counter at ¼ discount and sold at par.

GOLD—Opened at 118⅞, and, after having advanced during the day to 119⅛, again declined and closed at 118⅞.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	118⅞	119⅛
Silver halves and quarters	113	
Silver dimes	111	

GOVERNMENTS—Are dull with us but advancing in New York. They show an improvement throughout nearly the entire list.

Five-twenties, 1861	116⅝@117⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	114⅞@115¼
Five-twenties, 1864	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅞@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	112⅞@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	112⅞@113⅛
Ten-forties	111⅞@112⅛
Cy 6's	110⅞@111⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	⅛	
" '62	115⅝	115⅛	115⅜	⅛	
" '64	114⅞	114½	114⅝	⅛	
" '65	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	⅛	
New issue	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
" '67	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
Coupons '68	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
10-40 coupons	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	⅛	
Cy 6s	111⅝	111½	111⅝	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not quite so active as they were last week, but prices are still firm. There were several transactions in Nashville stock to-day and some few orders on the market still unfilled at the close of the day. Jeffersonville railroad 7 per cent. bonds are in good demand, and there was a slight show of life in City bonds. Beyond this we can report no features of interest.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	128 @130
National Bank, second	96 @ 97
National Bank, Planters'	83 @ 85
National Bank, City	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	92 @ 93¼
Bank of Louisville	86 @ 87
Merchants' Bank	115 @116
Commercial Bank	75 @ 76
Northern Bank	117 @118
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	98 @100
Mechanics' bank	99 @100
West'n Fin'cial Cor'tion bank (new)	86 @ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96 @ 97⅛
Masonic bank	102 @106
Security bank	109 @110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125 @130
Farmers' bank	92 @ 93
Western Insurance Company bank	128 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	165 @166
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	92 @ 94
L. & F. R. R. (common)	48 @ 50
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	85 @ 86
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70 @ 71

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69 @ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70 @ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69 @ 70
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	74 @ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	76¾ @ 78¼
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	75 @ 76
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	71 @ 73
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	70 @ 72
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	75 @ 76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71 @ 73
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78 @ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	91 @ 93
" second issue, 6 per c	80 @ 82
" third issue, 6 per c	79 @ 80
" fourth issue, 6 per c	76 @ 78
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	95 @ 96
" new 5 per c	87 @ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91 @ 93
" new, 7 pr c	79 @ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	82 @ 83
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92 @ 94
" (L. Br.), 7 per c	92 @ 93
" (M. Br.) 7 per c	86 @ 88
" cons'd mort., 7 per c	87⅛ @ 88
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	@ 84*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90 @ 91
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85 @
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

PROTESTS—The New York Journal of Commerce, in reply to a correspondent, says:

When an obligation matures and is unpaid, it is handed to a notary, who makes a proper legal demand of the person who should pay it, or failing to find him at the place where payment has been promised, or where the demand may be legally presented (in some locations custom requires this to be done by crying the demand at the public exchange), and when this has been done without a tender of the money, he protests the obligation for non-payment. The holder or owner of the paper, if he wishes to hold the indorsers, must give them notice of non-payment, and he may employ the notary to do this for him. But where notes are received from out-of-town for collection, the usual course is to send the protest to the last correspondent. Each person through whose hand the obligation has passed notifies his indorser. The Court of Appeals decided in 1865 (West River Bank vs. Taylor, N. Y., Rep. 34) that the "whole duty of a holder of a protested bill is discharged by notice to his immediate indorser." This is obviously fair, as he may know nothing of any others than the one from whom he received it.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	129	255
Butter, pkgs	15	
Bacon, casks	66	686
Bacon, tcs	9	184
Bagging, pcs	210	10
Bale Rope, coils	51	34
Cement, bbls	..	420
Cheese, pkgs	..	637
Candles, bxs	90	120
Coffee, bgs	900	181
Corn, bgs	253	1587
Coal, bush	..	775
Cotton, bales	..	714
Dried fruit	3	9
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	1	1294
Feathers, bags	6	
Eggs, bxs and bbls	128	4
Flour, bbls	600	1730
Furniture, pkgs	26	397
Hides, bdls	29	84
Hay, bales	292	42
Hogs, head	..	373
Horses, head	77	111
Iron, pig, tons	20	
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	169	1586
Lard, tcs	..	292
Lard, kegs	118	79
Malt, sks	120	39
Merchandise, pkgs	1125	3 86
Mules, head	85	108
Nails, kegs	..	244
Oats, sacks	750	313
Offal, sks	..	
Potatoes, bbls	51	1199
Pork, mess, bbls	20	95
Rags, bales	24	48
Rice, casks	..	
Sugar, hhds	..	6
Sugar, bxs and bbls	171	50
Salt, bbls	..	3
Seeds, bags	136	94
Shingles, no	75,000	
Tobacco, hhds	15	114
Tobacco, boxes	99	377
Whisky, bbls	198	479
Wheat, sacks	393	
Wool, sacks	..	
Woodenware, pkgs	158	257

COMMERCIAL.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.—It is almost impossible to grasp the gigantic growth and strides of railroad enterprises in this country, and their connection with the commerce of the country and their influence upon the development of its boundless resources gives the subject great interest, and makes it worthy of careful study and investigation. The Pennsylvania Central is now said to be by an exchange the richest and most powerful single corporation in the world. In the beginning of last year the Erie railway managers endeavored to cut off the former's connections and shut it up within the limits of Pennsylvania. In this, however, it failed, and the Pennsylvania Central now owns, by perpetual lease, a whole system of roads radiating to all points in the West. It is safe to estimate the number of miles of track embraced in this consolidation at 2,700, and the property at $160,000,000. The New York Central or Vanderbilt combination is at present represented by nine hundred and seventy-four miles of track, and about $125,000,000 of paper securities. Should Commodore Vanderbilt, however, be able to effect a perpetual lease or arrangement with the Western roads, which are now working in harmony with his interests, he will have the control of nearly five thousand miles of track, and more than $300,000,000 of capital. In the case of the Pennsylvania Central the consolidation is complete, and a corporation is the center. In the case of the New York Central the combination is temporary, and depends upon a single life. The Erie combination controls twelve hundred miles of track, and nominally represents some $200,000,000 of stock and indebtedness. Last year the Union Pacific claimed to represent over $90,000,000, and the Pacific Central over $75,000,000 of assets, while each, says Mr. Adams, "kept a mysterious unsubscribed stock capital of over $90,000,000 in the background against future contingencies."

All these colossal corporations are the development of a few years' time. Thirty years ago there was no corporation in this country of any kind but political, which controlled more than five millions of capital, while that of the largest railroad company was reported at $4,379,325, and the largest gross income of any such company at $487,398. Ten years later, in 1849, the capital of no company exceeded ten millions, but in 1859 the construction account of one was reported at thirty-five millions, and the period of rapid growth had just commenced.

Were the railroad interests of the country ever to unite for any specific purpose, they would represent a more powerful and terrible dual force than did ever slaveocracy in its palmiest days. Our railroads, if now brought under a single head, or the controlling mind, or the management of a single board, would wield all the influence that is involved in the control of $1,000,000,000 of property, returning an annual gross income of $400,000,000, and supporting 250,000 employes.

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Stocks are reported ample and the demand continues very active. Prices are fully maintained. Sales are made in barrel lots at $2@2 05 per gallon, and in gallon lots at $2 25@2 40.

ALE AND BEER—No change has taken place in this branch of business. Dealers report the demand liberal, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote Cream ale at $11 per bbl, and Madison ale is in good request at $1 30 per dozen. Lager beer commands $10@11 per bbl, and $2 50@2 75 per quarter bbl. Common beer is held at $6 per bbl, and $1 50 per keg.

BARK—The demand continues liberal, and chestnut bark is offered at $14 per cord.

BAGS—Dealers report stocks ample, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

2-bu grain bags at	42½@45c
2½-bu " "	48½@53c
3-bu " "	58½@61c
2-bu burlaps at	15 @16c
4-bu "	19 @20c
Gunnies, in bales	20½@21c
" resewed	21½@23c

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Dealers report stocks very light, and the demand is of limited magnitude. We quote 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 24½@25½c in round and jobbing lots. Flax bagging is in light request at 24@33c. Rope is almost entirely ruled out of the market, and we continue to quote at 7½@8½c on order and in round lots to the trade, for coils and half coils.

CEMENT—We hear of no change, and an active demand is reported. We note sales of 1,188 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are undergoing but little change, and the demand continues very active. Stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of the trade, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote Factory at 18@18½c, Western Reserve at 17@17½c per lb, and Tom Thumb at 25@28c per lb, in round lots to the trade or on orders. We note sales of 225 boxes Factory at 18c.

COAL—The weather being extremely cold, more so than any day of the season, coal dealers were busily engaged in supplying the demands of customers. Prices are reported steady, and sales of Cannel are made at 20c per bushel; Pittsburg at 17c per bushel, and Pomeroy at 15c per bushel, on orders, to the trade. Barges afloat are offered at 13c per bushel for Cannel, 11c per bushel for Pittsburg, and 9c per bushel for Pomeroy.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	18 @20c
" 600, " at	16 @18c
" 700, " at	14 @16c

Round yarns are selling at 40@48c per lb.

CANDLES—The demand continues very active, and manufacturers are exerting themselves to the utmost to meet the demand of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 12-oz star at 14@15c per lb in round and jobbing lots, 11-oz star command 13@14c per lb, and tallow are held at 13@14c per lb, on orders and in round lots to the trade. Sales include 50 bxs 12-oz star at 14c.

CANNED GOODS—A fair jobbing demand is reported, and prices rule firm. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 3 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 25@4 75
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	5 00@9 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 75@5 00

FISH—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand, and prices are fully maintained. Sales are made within the range of our quotations. Stocks are ample, and we continue to quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	$28 00@30 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@20 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	10 50@11 00
Do No. 2, medium	17 50@18 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	9 50@10 00
Do No. 3, large	16 00@16 50
Do No. 3, small	12 00@12 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	6 75@ 7 25
Do No. 1, kits	3 10@ 3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 25@ 2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	2 00@ 2 25
White fish, half bbl	9 00@ 9 50
Herring, bbls	9 00@ 9 50
Sardines	18 @ 33c

CANNED FISH—Prices are unchanged and the demand continues liberal. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 60@2 70
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 60@1 70
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@ ..

FOREIGN FRUITS—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are reported steady. We quote oranges at $5 50@6 per box, and lemons are offered at $7 50@8 per box. M. R. raisins command $4 65 per box. Layer raisins are in moderate request at $4 90@5 10 per box. Figs are reported unchanged at 18@20c, and Zante currants at 15@18c per pound.

FURS—Dealers report receipts liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Prime racoon skins	40@50
Prime mink skins	$1 50@2 00
Prime opossum	5
Prime gray fox	30@35
Prime wild cat	5@25
Prime pole cat	10@4
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@2 00
Prime musk rat	10@21
Deer pelts	22@27
Sheep, wool on	40c@$1 00

HAY—Receipts are very light, and the demand is now commencing to be very active. Prices are reported firm, though not quotably higher. Sales include 192 bales mixed, delivered on cars, at $19 per ton. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21
Timothy, mixed, per ton	16 00@17 00	18 00@19

HOPS—Stocks are ample and a liberal demand is reported. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote new hops at 30@35c per lb. Old hops are in no request and prices are reported nominal at 4@5c per lb.

HIDES—The market is well supplied and prices are fully maintained. We quote green-salted at 9½@10c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 18@19c per lb.

HOMINY—A fair demand is reported and prices are reported firm. Sales are made at $5 75@6 25 per bbl on orders and in round lots to the trade.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in light request and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote at 6½@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are unchanged, and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	4½	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¼@6	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@6½	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	8 @9	Iron plow w'gs	6¾
Castings	4 @5¼	Steel do	11@12
Pulleys	5 @6	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Dealers report ample stocks and a good request. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@36	Hog skins	
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	40@47	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—The demand continues active, and stocks are reported very light. Sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks of manufactured are reported very light, and the demand is in excess of the capacity of the supply now on the market. The market is reported very firm though not quotably higher. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 25
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	68 @ 70
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 68

NAILS—Ample stocks are reported, and prices are undergoing no change whatever. Transactions are of limited magnitude and are made within the range of our quotations. We quote sales of 100 kegs 10d nails at $4 50. We quote:

10d at	$4 50@4 65	6d at	$5 00@5 15
40d at	$4 50@4 65	4d at	$5 25@5 40
8d at	$4 75@4 90	3d at	$6 00@6 15

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—The demand continues very active, and stocks are hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Prices are reported firm, though not quotably higher. We quote bran at $18@19 per ton; shorts at $22@23 per ton; shipstuff at $25@26 per ton, and middling at $32 per ton.

OILS—A light demand is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote lard oil Nos. 1 and 2 at $1 10@1 25; coal oil at 29@32c per gal, and benzine at 16@20c.

ONION SETS—The market is reported quiet, but firm, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$8 25@8 50
White, per bushel	12 00@
Top Onions, per bushel	3 75@4 00

PEANUTS—The market is well supplied, and the price is quoted nominal at our quotations. We quote red at 8@9½c per lb, and white at 6½@7c per lb.

SALT—Prices are undergoing no change, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 95@3 20
Small	2 35@2 60
Large dairy	3 75@4 00
Small dairy	3 25@3 50
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—The demand continues very active, and manufacturers are hardly able to meet the demand of the trade. Prices are reported firm, though not quotably higher. We quote German No. 1 at 8¾@9c; German No. 2 at 7¾@8c, and rosin commands 6½@7c per lb.

STRAW—Stocks are reported very light, and the demand continues active. Sales are made at $9 75@12 on arrival and from store.

SEEDS—We note a decline in extra blue, but other seeds are unchanged. We quote:

Blue grass clean	$1 85@2 00
" " extra	3 75@3 50
Clover	9 00@9 25
Hempseed	3 00@3 50
Orchard	2 00@2 25
Red Top	1 35@1 50
Timothy	4 60@4 75
Spring barley seed	1 75
Spring wheat	1 75@2 00
Hungarian	1 75@2 00

STARCH—An active demand is reported, and dealers are prepared to meet the requirements of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and sales of pure starch are made at 6½@7¼c. Corn starch commands 10@12c per lb. Gloss starch is held at 10@12½c per lb.

SEED POTATOES—The market is reported firm though not quotably higher. Stocks are ample and dealers report an active jobbing demand. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 25@2 50
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 25
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	2 00@2 25
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@3 75
Russets per bbl	1 75@2 00
Early Rose per bbl	7 50@11 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices have undergone no change since Saturday. Stocks are reported ample, and a fair demand is reported. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 50
I. X., 10x14	15 50
I. C., 14x20	13 50
I. X., 14x20	16 50
Block tin	40c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

TALLOW AND GREASE.—Receipts continue liberal and prices are fully maintained. Dealers are paying 8½@9c per lb for tallow, and 8@10c per lb for grease.

VINEGAR—Ample stocks are reported, with a good jobbing demand. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl. Crab cider commands $9@10, and pure apple is held at 11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—The market is well supplied, and dealers are paying on arrival for unwashed wool 33@35c per lb, and tub-washed commands 51@55c per lb.

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, with an active demand. Prices are reported steady, and sales of choice are made at $4@5 per bbl. Common are in light request at $2 50@3 50 per bbl. We note sales of 100 bbls ranging from $3 75@4 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—A better feeling prevails in the butter market, owing to favorable weather for the preservation. The demand continues active, and prices are reported steady. Common country butter is held at 17c per pound. Choice country commands 22@25c. Western Reserve in good request, and sales of 300 pounds of W. R. roll were made at 33@35c per pound. New York butter is scarce, and commands 45@47c per pound.

BEESWAX—Prices are a shade lower, and dealers are paying on arrival 30@32c per pound for strictly prime.

BEANS—The market is well supplied with white navy beans, and prices are reported weak. Sales of prime white navy are made at $2 40@2 75 per bushel. Common white are nominal at $1 50@1 75 per bushel, and mixed are dull at $1 25@1 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Prices are unchanged and the demand continues active. We quote at $200@275 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and a fair demand is reported. Sales of cultivated are made at $10@11 per barrel. Wild are in light request at $9@8 per barrel.

CIDER—A fair demand is reported, and stocks are ample, with sales within the range of our quotations. We quote at $7@12 per barrel for common and choice qualities.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are lower and a good demand is reported. We quote apples at 6½@7c per lb; half peaches, 7@7½c; and quarters are held at 5@5½c per lb. We note sales of 45,000 pounds dried fruit at quotations.

EGGS—The weather is very favorable for the handling of eggs, and prices are firm. An active demand is reported, with sales at 16½@17½c per dozen for recount and shippers' count. Sales include 1,200 dozen recount at 17½c per dozen.

FLAX SEED—Dealers report receipts liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote on arrival at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is reported firm, and prices are undergoing but little change. Strictly prime command 70@75c per lb. Old are nominal at 20@25c per lb.

GINSENG—Prices are reported unchanged, and receipts continue liberal. Dealers are paying 50@55c per lb.

KRAUT—The market is well supplied, and prices are undergoing but little change. A fair demand is reported, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 38 and 41-gallon bbls at $8@11 per bbl.

CABBAGE—A fair inquiry is reported, but sales are of limited magnitude. We quote at $10@12 per 100 head.

ONIONS—Dealers report stocks light, with an active demand. Prices are reported firm, and sales are made at $3 50@4 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

POTATOES—The demand continues active and prices are reported unchanged. Sales are made at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying from wagons $1@1 15 per bbl.

OATS—An active demand is reported, and prices have neither advanced nor have they receded. Transactions to-day are of limited importance, with small sales within the range of our quotations. We quote white and black seed oats in sacks at 70@85c per bu. Feed are offered at 63@65c per bu, and dealers are paying on arrival 55@57c per bu.

BARLEY—Stocks are reported ample, and the demand continues active. Sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote spring on arrival at 85c@$1 per bushel. Fall is held at $1@1 30 per bushel on arrival. Dealers report sales from store at 95c@$1 40.

MALT—Dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are undergoing but little change. Sales to-day include 300 bu fall malt at $1 .. per bu. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 75 per bushel. Nos. 1 and 2 spring command $1 25@1 40; Canada .. held at $1 50@1 60, corn at $1 26, and oat .. 60c per bushel. We note sales of 500 bushels spring at $1 30, and 150 bushels fall at $1 60 per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—Dealers report the market to-day more active than for the last few days, and transactions are of more importance. Prices are reported steady, and dealers can transact business on a large or small scale without any fear of losing. We note sales of 25 hhds New Orleans at 12¾@15¼c per lb. We quote:

Choice	13½@14
Prime	13 @13¾
Fully fair	12¾@13¼
Fair	12 @12¾
Common	11¼@12¼

REFINED SUGARS—The market is unchanged in every respect, and dealers report a good jobbing demand. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and sales were made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Hard standard	15 @15¼
A's	14¾@15⅛
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14¼@14½
Circle C	14 @14¼
Yellow	13 @14

ISLAND SUGARS—Stocks are reported ample, and transactions are of limited magnitude. Prices are reported unchanged, and sales were made within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 5 hhds Demerara at 14¼c per lb. We quote Demerara at 14¼@15c; Porto Rico at 12¾@14c; Cuba at 12½@13¼c.

MOLASSES—The market for New Orleans molasses is opening very active and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Sales include 10 bbls N.O. at 78c per gallon, and 10 half bbls at 82½c per gallon. We quote bbls and half bbls at 72@85c per gallon.

SIRUPS—A fair demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Choice qualities find ready sale at $1 15 per gallon. Sales include 20 bbls choice sirup at $1 15 per gallon. We quote common to choice at 50c@$1 20 per gallon.

SORGHUM—Dealers report stocks very light and receipts find ready sale at 45@55c per gal.

RICE—Louisiana Rice in good request, and commands 7@8c per lb. Carolina Rice is reported out of the market.

COFFEE—The market exhibits a very animated appearance, and prices continue to rule very firm. Advices from other points also report considerable activity in the market, and prices very firm, with a strong upward tendency. Dealers in this market are not disposed to higher the quotations if possible, but they are almost compelled to do so. Sales include 400 sacks Rio Coffee at quotations. We quote:

Choice	24 @25 c.
Prime	23 @24 c.
Fair	22½@23 c.
Common	18½@21½c.
Laguayra	25 @26 c.
Java	29½@36 c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened steady to-day, with a fair demand and liberal offerings for the first day of the week. The sales of five auction warehouses amounted to 48 hhds, and all the bids were accepted.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Hardin county common leaf at $8 60; 2 hhds Hardin county lugs and frozen at $7 40 and 4 20; 3 hhds Marion county lugs and frozen at $8 20, 4 25, and 4 20; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $8 60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $8 50; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 20; 4 hhds Barren county old leaf at $11, 19 50, 10 25, 20 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 14 hhds—6 hhds Daviess county new frosted lugs at $3 60 to 5 75; 3 do Daviess county new lugs at $8 60, 6 70 and 7; 1 do Daviess county leaf at $9; 1 do Graves county leaf $9 70; 1 do Breckinridge county new frosted lugs at $3 75; 1 do Breckinridge county old scrap at $4 20; 1 do Warren county new lugs at $5 95.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf $8; 1 hhd Daviess county low lug, $4 75; 1 hhd Marion county lug, $6 60; 1 hhd Logan county leaf, $8 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds—1 hhd Warren county old leaf at $10 50; 2 hhds Simpson county old leaf at $10 25@10 50; 2 hhds Henry county frozen lugs at $4@5 20; 1 hhd Henry county common leaf at $9; 3 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at $6 95, $8, $7 80.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 7 hhds—2 hhds Daviess county frozen and leaf, $3 90, 8 30; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs, $5 40; 1 hhd West Tennessee leaf, $7; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and low leaf, $6, 6 20, 7 40.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Dealers report low grades very scarce and prices very firm, with a strong tendency to higher quotations unless the market is supplied. Higher grades are in request and prices are unchanged. We note sales of 200 bbls assorted at quotations; 100 bbls fancy at $7 25, and 100 bbls No. 1 at $6 25 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 ..
Extra family	5 ..@5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market to-day, as reported by dealers, is very inactive, and prices are undergoing but little change. We quote red and white from store at $1 10@1 20 per bushel, and on arrival at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

CORN—Dealers report the market very active, and receipts continue liberal. There is a better tone in the corn market to-day than has been for some time past. Sales include 1,500 bushels, sacks included, at 95c per bushel. We quote shelled in sacks at 93@95c per bushel. Ear corn commands 77@80c per bush from store, and dealers are paying on arrival 70@75c per bus.

RYE—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and transactions are of limited importance. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bush, and sales from store are made at 90@95c per bushel.

Louisville Provision Market.

Another freight blockade is the general complaint of dealers. The demand continues active, but dealers are embarrassed by the continual blockade on the Southern railroads, preventing them from sending forth their orders to customers. The general tone of the market is firm, but not quotably higher. Sales to-day are of limited magnitude.

BACON—Dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are reported firm. Sales include 35 casks clear sides at 16½@17c per lb, packed. Clear rib command 16¼@16½c per lb, and shoulders are held at 13¼@13½c per lb. Hams are in good request, and sugar-cured canvased are offered at 18¼@19½c per lb, packed.

MESS PORK—The market is well supplied, and prices are undergoing but little change. Sales include 57 bbls mess pork at $27 50@28 per bbl. Rump pork commands $22 50@25 per bbl.

LARD—Dealers report the market active, and prices undergoing but little change. We quote prime leaf tierce lard at 16@16½c and keg at 17½@18c.

BULK MEATS—The market well supplied with bulk meats, and a fair demand is reported. Prices are reported firm, and transactions are of limited importance. We quote clear sides at 15¼@15½c, clear rib at 14¾@15c, and shoulders command 11¼@11½c per lb, packed.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day as reported by dealers is very dull, and prices are still declining. Some of the dealers have withdrawn their stocks from the market, and are not disposed to make sales at the present quotations; and buyers are not inclined to purchase cotton at the present quotations, as indication and advices from other points are still to lower quotations. We quote:

Middling	23c
Low middling	22c
Good ordinary	20½c
Ordinary	19c

Louisville Liquor Market.

WHISKY—The market for raw whisky to-day is firm and quotably higher. Sales to-day include 80 barrels highwines at 94@95c per gallon. We quote new copper at $1 15@1 20, tax paid. One year old is quoted at $1 45@2 10; two-year old $2 50@3 50, and three-year old at $3 50@4 .., tax paid. Rectified whisky is in moderate demand at $1@1 25, according to proof. Scotch and Irish whiskies are unchanged at $4 50@5 per gal. The prices in the other branches of the liquor market are reported very steady.

SPIRITS—We quote cologne spirits at $1 15; pure spirits, proof, at $1 15@1 ..

GINS—Domestic gin, $1 50@1 75; Voriot's Schiedam Schnapps at $3 50@4; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, at $8 per dozen for case quarts, $23 50 per case for pints.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 40@2 50; peach brandy $3 25@4; apple brandy, $2 50@4; Catawba brandy $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 75@3 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandy, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $3@4; New England rum $1 75@3; foreign rums, $4 50@6.

WINES—Port wine, $2 25@4; sherry wine $2 25@4; ginger wine, $1 25@2 50; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@6 per case.

APPLE BRANDY—Pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, $2 50@2 75; Kentucky new, $2 10@2 25; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2 25@2 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.

CATTLE—The market opened firm, and the demand good, with 800 head on sale. Buyers took hold freely and bought such stocks as suited their trade—nearly all were sold. We regard the market as active and a shade higher than it was on last Monday for common and medium grades; while there was no perceivable change on shipping beeves. The wants of butchers were not supplied, and we look to see the market active during the remainder of the week. We quote, for common and inferior, $3 50@4 50; medium, $5 00@5 50; choice, $6 00@6 50, and extra $6 75@7 25 per 100 lbs gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Are in demand, and sell from $35 to $75, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The market is firm, and prices remain about the same as our last week's quotations. We quote for common, $4 00@5 .., and choice heavy $6 00@6 50 per 100 lbs gross.

HOGS—The receipts have not been heavy, and there is but little doing in this class of stock. B. C. Middleton is anxious to buy about 1,000 head to pack. Shippers are also buying when they fancy there is any chance to make a dollar. We quote $7 00@7 50 for light, half-fatted, and $8 00@9 for heavy, well-fed. A few have been sold in small lots to butchers at $9 25 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—There has not been so heavy a run of this class of stock for the last three or four days past, and we think that most of this stock has gone forward. The news from the southern market is very bad for young unbroke mules, while aged stock, that are well broke, seem to be in demand at better prices than they were some days ago. Common horses are said to sell at fair prices. No detention to shippers at this point.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle have been light at our yard during the past week, and prices have been advancing slightly all the time. We can safely quote cattle at ½c higher. We now quote at from 4@4½c for common and rough, medium 5@5½c, and for the best grades of butcher stuff 6@7c. Shipping cattle sell as fast as they arrive at fair prices, owing to quality, 6@7¼c. None left over unsold.

HOGS—The receipts are light, with but little change in prices since our last report; if anything, the market seems to have a little on the decline. They are selling according to quality. For light and half-fat 7@7½c; best smooth, well-fatted, heavy hogs are worth from 8@8½c. Some few sales in small lots to butchers at 9c. But few left over unsold.

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock is good, and sheep sell as fast as they arrive at fair prices. We quote common, by the head, at $3 to $4@4 50, and medium to good No. 1 butchers' sheep at 4½@6c per lb. Extra fine fat sheep would sell at from 6½c to 7c per lb. None in pens.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts have fallen off to a great extent since our last report, though they are being shipped pretty freely yet. No detention in shipping, either by rail or river. Southern market reported dull.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 228; hogs, 1,286; sheep, 291; mules, 390; total 2,175.

O. L. SMITH. E. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. 334 5dtf

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

Sale by the Receiver of City Taxes

LIST No. 2.

THE city taxes against the property, as hereinafter set forth, not having been paid, I will expose to public sale at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1870, the following described pieces of property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the city taxes, railroad taxes and interest thereon (10 per cent.), and cost of advertising, &c., the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective pieces of property being opposite thereto, and which have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by said city to the city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31, 1869, and have been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes for said city for collection:

MOORE, PETER.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 28½ feet on the s s of Montgomery st, Portland, and running southwardly the same width 200 ft, and imp. $30 89

MOORE, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet on the s s of Oldham, bet Seventh and Eighth, and running southwardly the same width 170 ft. $18 21

MOORE, CHAS. (of col.)
Improvement on the e s of West st, bet Walnut and Chestnut. $4 64

MOSS, SANDERS (of col.)
Improvement on the e s of West st, bet Walnut and Chestnut. $4 64

MURPHY, JNO and others (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 21 ft on the e s of Ninth, bet Grayson and Walnut, and running eastwardly the same width 236 ft, and imp. $33 29

MUDWEILER, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the s s of Bank, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, and running southwardly the same width 125 ft, and imp. $19 20

NAPIER, JOHN.
A lot and house in Shippingport. $5 95.

NEWMAN, M.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 198 ft in sqr 80, lot 9, Portland. $11 19

NICHOLAS, ADAM (of col.)
Improvements on the s s of Grayson, bet Ninth and Tenth. $10 16

NICHOLSON, THOS. J.
Improvement on the n s of Green, bet Second and Third. $14 24

NORWOOD, MARY E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 46 ft on the n s of Portland avenue, bet Second and Third cross sts, and running northwardly the same width 300 ft, and imp. $57 13

NOBLE, JAMES.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the n s of Bank, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and running northwardly the same width .. and imp. $38 73

NEHAN, JOHN M.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the n w cor of Tenth and Green, and running westwardly 20 ft, and thence running northwardly the same width 165 ft, and imp. $17 50.

OBENDORFER, JOHN.
50 ft on the e side of Seventh st, in the city. $12 60

OFFAND, J. L., EST.
A house and lot in Shippingport. $8 15

OLLIVER, MRS. SARAH.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 40 ft on the w s of Sixth, bet Chestnut and Prather, and running westwardly the same width 200 ft, and imp. Bal $40 75

O'NEAL, MRS. ANN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet on the n s of Lytle, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and running southwardly the same width 130 ft, and imp. $31 61

O'NEAL, MRS. THOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 31 ft on the w s of Fifth, bet Breckinridge and Kentucky, and imp. $109 46

O'NEAL, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 16 ft on Water st, bet Third and Fourth, and running southwardly the same width 135 ft, and imp; improvements Market; also a lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front of 130 ft by a depth of 106 ft on the s s of Griffin avenue. $337 93

O'NEAL, MICHAEL.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Oldham, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth, and running northwardly the same width 170 ft. $6 89

ORMSBY, MRS. E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front of 26¼ ft on Market, bet Second and Third, and imp; also ½ of a lot having a front of 29¼ ft by a depth of 106 ft on Market, bet Ninth & Tenth. $551 41

OTTEY, MADISON (of col.)
Improvement on the s s of Madison, bet Ninth and Tenth. $18 33

OVERSTREET, M. R. (N. R.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Chestnut, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and running northwardly the same width 70 ft. $16 82

OWEN, J. H. (N. R.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 70 ft on the s s Chestnut, bet Preston and Jackson, and running southwardly the same width 200 ft. $85 68

OWEN, ISHAM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26 ft on the s side of Walnut, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and running southwardly the same width 160 ft, and imp; also a lot of ground having a front of 22½ ft by a depth of 106 ft on the s s of Madison, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and imp; also a lot of ground having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 127 ft on the w s of Fourteenth, bet Prather and Maple, and imp. $85 88

OTT, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 27½ ft on the n side of Portland ave, opp Cemetery, and running northwardly the same width 227 ft, and imp. $33 41

O'NEILL, ANN,
from J. E. Vansant, beginning at a point 6 ft 8 inc e of the e line of 5-acre lot No 1 on the s s of Lytle st, and running with Lytle st 25 ft, thence at right angles s 130 ft, thence at right angles e 25 ft, and thence at right angles n 130 ft to Lytle st, the place of beginning. D B 107, p 588.

PENNEBAKER, CHARLES D.,
from Com'n Ch'y, on the s s of Magazine st, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts, fronting 30 ft on Magazine st, and extending back 200 ft to a 20-ft alley, the e line being 60 ft w of Sixteenth st. D B 125, p 487.

FRANTE, AUGUST,
from Joseph Washle, a lot on the s w cor of Twentieth and Congress sts, having a front of 21½ ft, and running back w 110 ft to a 10-ft alley, thence s 21½ ft, thence e 110 ft to Twentieth st. D B 140, p 102. $23 56.

PADDON & SON.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s e cor of Prather and Thirteenth, and running eastwardly 105 ft, thence southwardly the same width 220 ft. $107 09

PAYNE, J. A.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the s s of High, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and running southwardly the same width 150 ft. $33 41

PALMER, NELSON (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Kentucky, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running southwardly same width 150 ft, and imp. $25 41

PATTERSON, SOL. (of col.)
Improvement on the w s of Ninth, bet Walnut and Madison. $10 16

PARKS, MARY ANN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 33¼ ft on the s s of High, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and running southwardly the same width 230 ft, and imp. $16 68

PAYNE, ALLEN.
Improvement on the e s of Thirteenth, bet Magazine and Prather. $4 62

PARKS, H. S.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 17½ ft on the n s of Cawthon, bet Eighth and Ninth, running northwardly the same width 219 ft, and imp; also a lot of ground on Cawthon st, bet Eighth and Ninth, having a front of 17½ ft by a depth of 219 ft, and imp. $66 51.

PENNEBAKER, CHAS. D.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 40 ft on the s s of Main, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, and running southwardly the same width 200 ft; also a lot of ground having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft on the s s of Magazine, bet Eleventh and Twelfth. $23 49

PLUMMER, MRS. MARY, AND CHILD.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 198 ft, known as lot 117, sqr 90, Portland, and imp. $82 52

POWELL, WM. R.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 38 ft on the w s of Eleventh, bet Maple and Lexington, and running westwardly the same width 125 ft, and imp. $30 78

PRICE, JOHN W. (non res.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front 30 ft on the n s of Prather, bet Preston and Jackson, and running n the same width 141 ft. $30 60.

PRITZ, GEORGE (heirs.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville having a front of 16½ ft by a depth of 198 ft, known as lot .. in sq 98, and imp. Portland. $20 08.

PFEFFER, NATHANIEL,
from Samuel Conklin, a lot on the s s of Portland avenue, commencing at the s e intersection of said avenue and the Shippingport and Salt-river road, thence s with the e s of said Shippingport and Salt-river road 120 ft, thence e 50 ft, thence n 120 ft to the Portland av, thence w with said avenue 50 ft to the beginning. D B 102, p 567. $19 28.

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

FRENET, FRANCIS,
from A. D. Tichenor, beginning in the center of the Dunkirk road, 186 ft below the center of the Shippingport and Salt-river road, thence w 25 ft, thence s 200 ft, thence e 25 ft, thence n 200 to the beginning. D B 99, p 136. $4 94.

PETRI, CASPAR (non res.),
from John Abel, a lot in the town of Portland, being the w half of a lot known as lot No 19 in 82, with the improvements thereon. D B 99, p 357. $15 41.

PRYOR, ISAAC (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 15 ft on the s s of Fourth near the limits, and running e the same width 200 ft, and imp. $25 45.

PULFORD, BEN
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26½ ft by a depth of 100 ft to an alley, bet Market and Jefferson, and Tenth and Eleventh. $16 78.

RAMSEY, ROBERT W.
Imp on the w s of Eleventh, bet Main and Market. $18 32.

RAY, DR. JOHN W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 200 ft, and imp, on Portland av. $38 91.

READ, JOHN (of col.)
Imp on the w s of Ninth, bet Walnut and Madison. $22 46.

REYNOLDS, WM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 125 ft on the s s of Montgomery st, and running s by the same width 208 ft, and imp, in Portland. $61 04.

ROWLAND, MARTIN.
Imp on the s s of High st, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth. $8 12.

REIKE, CHAS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 29 ft on the s s of Grayson, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and running s the same width 208 ft. $15 91.

RHODES, JOHN S.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s w cor of Magazine and Sixteenth, and running w 35 ft, thence s the same width 208 ft and imp. $44 30.

RICKS, PAULINA (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Magazine, bet Eleventh and Twelfth, and running s the same width 180 ft, and imp. $39 71.

RILEY, MRS. HUGH (estate.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 22 ft on the s s of Main, bet Tenth and Eleventh, and running s the same width 110 ft. $97 92.

RIDDLE, MARY L. (for Lawrence, child.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26¾ ft on the s s of Jefferson, bet Second and Third, and running s the same width 102 ft, and imp. $151 66.

ROBINSON, WM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 31 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on High, bet Twenty-sixth .. $8 86.

ROBINSON, ARTHUR.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 67 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on Portland av. $28 56.

ROBINSON, WM. (heirs.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 85 ft, known as lot 14 in sq 96, Portland.
Also a lot having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 198, known as lot 108 in sq 3, Portland. $16.

RODENBUSH, JOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft the w s of Twentieth, bet Main and Market, and running w the same width 110 ft. $8 09.

REHELLY, MRS. MARY,
from M. Lewis Clark, Jr., a lot having a front on Churchill st of 60 ft, and running back the same width 170 ft to a 20-ft alley, lots 22 and 23 in block 22 in Clark's subdivision. D B 132, p 294. $9 73.

REDDING, BELINDA,
from A. M. Robinson, beginning at a point in the e line of Sixth st 281 ft 9 inc s of the s e cor of York and Sixth sts, running thence s 80 ft 179 ft 6 inc to a 20-ft alley, thence with the w line of said alley and parallel to Sixth st s 30 ft, thence s 80 w 179 ft and 6 inc to the e line of Sixth st, thence n and binding on the e line of Sixth at 30 ft to the beginning. D B 135, p 310.
Same from Mary Murphy, beginning on the s w corner of .. and Jefferson sts, thence w 30 ft with Jefferson st, thence parallel to Fourteenth st 70 ft, thence e 30 ft to Fourteenth st, thence with Fourteenth st n 70 ft to the beginning. D B 139, p 216. $61 20.

RISINGER, JOHN,
from John Lloyd, a lot on the s s of Walnut, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, commencing at the n w cor of lot 120 of Barber's s w addition, thence running e parallel with Walnut st 30 ft, thence at right angles with Walnut st s 161 ft to a 20-ft alley, thence parallel with said alley w 30 ft, thence at right angles with Walnut st n 161 ft to the beginning. D B 122, p 166. $22 91.

ROBINSON, STUART.
Twenty-five acres bet Third and Sixth, and imp. $1,792 09.

RYAN, MICHAEL.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front on the s s of Dum, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth, and running s the same width 156 ft, and imp. $7 30.

REDDIN, WM. H. JR.,
from J. B. Lilly, a lot in the town of Shippingport, and being lot No 50 on the map of said town, being 81 ft on Front st and first alley, and 144 ft on Jackson st. D B 110, p 130. $2 04.

RICKETTS, SARAH, (trustee),
from Samuel Coggshall, a lot in Portland, and being on the s w cor of .. acre lot 3, having a front on Bank st of about 71 .. more or less, and extending back the same width to .. D B 101, p 80. $27 53.

ROMISH, FRANK.
from D. Reagan, beginning 80 ft e s of Seventeenth st, thence n 20 ft 3 inc, thence back the same .. 100 ft to a 10-ft alley. Lot being on the s s of Rowan st. D B 99, p 4. $16 14.

SHUMAN, HENRY.
from Pat Joyes, a lot on the n s of Bank st, beginning at the s e cor of the lot conveyed to P. Joyes by L. Annesby, and running thence w with Bank st 30 ft, and running back n at right angles to Bank st 25 ft to .. st. (Lytle st). D B 123, p 455. $15 65.

STEPHENSON, HENRY, (of col.)
from W. J. McGonigale, beginning on the s s of Grayson st 155 ft e of Tenth st, running thence s with Grayson st 45 ft to an alley 20 ft wide, thence s with said alley 120 ft, to an alley, thence with the same w 45 ft, thence n 120 ft to the beginning. D B 126, p 383. $73 06.

STRAUSS, MRS. ESTHER,
from Mace Lieber, lots Nos 20 and 21, in block No 2, and lots Nos 15, 16, and 17, in block No 7, fronting on Oldham st. D B 128, p 272. $44 06.

STROTHER, MARY ANN,
from E. M. Kerr, beginning on the e s of Fourth st 152 ft 6 inches s of Carnam st, thence s along the e s of Fourth st 33 ft, and extending back same width at right angles with Fourth st 200 ft to a 20-ft alley. D B 133, p .. $136 68.

SHELLY, SAMUEL J.,
from George W. Wilson, beginning 55½ ft from the cor of Twelfth and Maple sts, on n s, thence e 30 ft, thence n 210 ft to an alley, thence w 30 ft, thence s to the beginning. D B 129, p 498. $19 81.

SINCLAIR, J. D.,
from R. Buchanan, beginning on the w s of Nineteenth st 55 ft s of Harney st, extending thence s 20 ft, thence w at right angles 100 ft to a 10-ft alley, thence n along said alley 20 ft, thence 100 ft to the beginning. D B .. p 398.
Also a lot beginning on the w s of Nineteenth 55 ft s of Harney st, and extending s on Nineteenth 30 ft, thence w at right angles 100 ft to an alley, thence n along said alley 30 ft, thence e 100 ft to the beginning on Nineteenth st. D B 133, p 250. $24 44

SIMMONS, ROBERT,
from E. E. Levering, a lot on the w s of Sixth st extended, commencing at a point 35 ft s of Magnolia avenue, known in Morton's subdivision as Bayard st, thence s and binding on the e line of said st 30 ft, running back w parallel with the Magnolia av 200 ft, same width to an alley. D B 135, p 19. $16 32.

SCHUMAN, A. C.,
from A. J. Armstrong, beginning at a point on the s s of Grayson at 240 ft e of Sixteenth, thence e with Grayson st 20 ft, and running back same width to an alley. D B 134, p 73. $20 76.

SEEMUELLER, GEO.,
from E. A. Pruess, beginning at a point on the s s of Pirtle st, 125 ft w of Seventeenth st, running thence w with said Pirtle st 40 ft, thence at right angles 75 ft to a 15 ft alley, thence with said alley 40 ft, and thence n in a straight line to the beginning. Pirtle st is between Main and Market sts. D B 127, p 446. $10 16.

SCHAIT, JOS.,
from L. Merk, a lot on the n e cor of Walnut and Fifteenth sts, thence e with Walnut st 60 ft, thence n 210 ft, thence w 60 ft, thence s 210 ft. D B 114, p 73.
Same, from Thomas Rohr, also a lot on the n s of Walnut, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, beginning on Walnut 60 ft from the cor of Fifteenth, and running e the same width with Walnut at 30 ft, thence n 210 ft, thence w 30 ft, thence s 210 ft parallel with Walnut 30 ft, thence s 100 ft to the beginning. D B 114, p 463. $108 18.

SALES, THOMAS (estate).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front beginning at the n e cor Rowan and Sixteenth, and running e 40 ft, thence n the same width 185 ft, and imp. $105 73.

FANNEBECK, M. AND E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 19 ft on the s s of Prentice st, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and running s the same width 150 ft and imp. $10 72.

SANTELL, E. M.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 19 ft on the n s of Market, bet Second and Third, and running n the same width 66 ft, and imp. $118 23.

SANDERS, MRS. E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 22½ ft on the e s of Eighth, bet Walnut and Chestnut, and running e the same width 200 ft, and imp. $61 20.

SANDERS, WICK (of col.)
Imp on the w s of Thirteenth, bet Magazine and Prather. $8 04.

SCHMITT, FRED
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Grayson st, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, and running s the same width 70 ft, and imp. $17 31.

SCHULER, JACOB
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of .. ft on the s s of Madison st, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and running s the same width 161 ft. $10 64.

SHARP, ALEX.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front beginning at the n e cor of Dum and Eleventh, and running e 30 ft, thence n the same width 156 ft, and imp. $16 28.

SMITH, ADDIS
Imp on the s s of Rowan, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth. $8 14.

SMITH, JOHN
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Market, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and running n the same width 195 ft, and imp. $48 61.

SMITH, JOSEPH P.
Imp on the s s of Chestnut, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth.
Also a lot of ground having a front of 32 ft by a depth of 285 ft on the n s of Bank st, below Twenty-sixth. $20.

SMITH, WM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 40 ft on the s s of Seventh st in city, and running e the same width 200 ft, and imp. $93.

STRAWES, DAVID (for Adeline Trimble.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front beginning at the n w cor of Montgomery and Third Cross st, and running w 110 ft, thence n the same width 198 ft, Portland. $26 90.

SLAUGHTER, AND. J. (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the w s of 18th, bet Southgate and Kentucky, and running w the same width 175 ft. $12 20.

SMITH, THORNTON (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 19 ft on the e s of Center st, bet Chestnut and Prather, and running e the same width 81 ft, and imp. $63 82.

SMITH, WM. (est.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Madison, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running n the same width 161 ft, and imp. $35 48.

SMITH, MRS. MARY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Market, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and running n the same width 200 ft, and imp. $17 13.

SMITH, CARLTON.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 52½ ft on the s s of Montgomery st, and running s the same width 198 ft, in Portland. $12 84.

STEWART, PENDLETON (est.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 37 ft on the s s of Market, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and running s the same width 195 ft, and imp. $134 31.

STILLWELL, J. D. (non res.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: having a front of 50 ft on the s s of Ormsby av, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and running s the same width 150 ft.
Also a lot having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 175 ft, on the n s of Ormsby av, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth. $15 90.

SULLIVAN, MARGARET.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 32 ft on the n s of Kentucky, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and running n the same width 200 ft, and imp. $33 86.

SLAUGHTER, A. H.,
from E. Bradley, a lot of land containing 4 acres, known as No 7 on the map of Portland, said lot is on the n s of Bank st, and extends n to a 30-ft alley. D B 108, p 228. $73 44.

STOY, ELIZABETH J.
from Jno. L. Owen, beg on the n s of Grayson at a point .. 1 inch from the cor of Nineteenth and Grayson sts, at the center of a double 2-story brick dwelling house, thence n 200 ft, thence e 65 ft, more or less, to the line of Watt's lot, thence with Watt's line s 200 ft to Grayson st, thence w with Grayson st 65 ft, more or less, to the beginning. D B 97, p 154.

TAX R[ECEIVER'S SALE.]

.. from Wm. Martin, .. to an alley .. thence with said st ..

Same from Gad Davis, a .. on the s s of .. Walnut sts. D B 99, p ..

SNEAD, ISAAC (of col.)
Imp on the s s of Madison, bet Ninth and Tenth. $10 16.

SWOBODA, JOHN
from Joseph Buckel, a lot on the s s of Market, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, beginning 94 ft from the s w cor of Twentieth and Market sts, thence running 25 ft w with Market st, thence s the same width 155 ft to a 10-ft alley. D B 139, p 291. $22 62.

TALBOTT, WM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 32½ ft on the s s of Market, bet Seventh and Eighth, and running s the same width 200 ft, and imp. $202 ..

THRELKELD, MARGARET (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the n s of Harney, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running n the same width 150 ft, and imp. Bal $9 24.

THOMAS, ERNST.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 6 ft on the n s of Main, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, and running n the same width 208 ft, and imp. $11 55.

TROBOUGH, MRS. CATH.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Prather, bet Sixth and Seventh, and running n 180 ft, and imp.
Also a lot having a front of 32 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the n s of Jefferson, bet Ninth and Tenth. $205 22.

TYLER, H. C.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front 30 ft on Mill st. $9 12.

TULLY, M. C.
from J. L. Hornsby, beginning at the s e intersection of Duncan and Eighteenth sts, thence s with the e line of Eighteenth at 25½ ft, thence at right angles e 180 ft to an alley 10 ft wide, thence at right angles n 25½ ft to Duncan st, thence w with the line of Duncan at 180 ft to the beginning. D B 132, p 267. $16 78.

TAGNON, THEODORE, &c.,
from John R. Pirtle, beginning at a point on the n s of Lytle at 27½ ft of the w boundary line of 5-acre lot No 1, in the town of Portland, running thence e 25 ft with Lytle st, and of the same width n 135 ft. D B 137, p 577. $15 75.

TAIKEL, WM.
from W. H. Stokes, fronting 65 ft 9 inc on the n s of Market st, and extending back the same width to a 20-ft alley, and is bounded on the e by Twenty-third st. D B ..

TEMPLE, J. B.
from R. P. Hunt, a lot on the e s of Third st, beginning 23 ft 9½ inc n of Nelson alley, thence n Third st 23 ft 9½ inches, and extending back more or less, to the alley. D B 96, p 403.

THOMPSON, A. & E. T.
from J. K. Musselman, a lot on the w s of Eleventh st, bet Main and Rowan, having a front of 25 ft, and running back same width .., and beginning at a point 165 ft n of Main st. D B 99, p 23.

UNDERWOOD, H. C.
from C. W. McLellan, lot No 41 in Martin's addition, having a front of 50 ft on Mill st, and running back of the same width 175 ft to an alley. D B .. p 450. $33 51.

URBAN, C. L.
from P. S. Barber, a lot on the n s of Madison st, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth sts, and known as lot 160 in P. S. Barber's s w addition to Louisville, having a front of 30 ft on Madison st, and a depth of 161 ft to a 20-ft alley. D B .. $11 17.

WILLIAMS, F..
from H. Decker, beginning on the w s of Fourth st at a point 228 ft s of Broadway, thence running with said Fourth st s and binding on the w there of 25 ft, thence the same width w 200 ft to a 20-ft alley. D B 96, p 152. $25 45.

WOODRUFF, SUSAN L.
from Collis Ormsby, a lot in Ormsby's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville, fronting 100 ft on e s of Fourth st, and extending back the same width to a 20-ft alley, and is lot No 6 in block No 5. D B 106, p 1.
Same, from James E. Shaw, a lot on the s s of Breckinridge st, bet Fourth and Fifth sts, having a front on Breckinridge st of 27 ft, and extending back the same width 200 ft to a 20-ft alley. D B 98, p 541. $174 06.

WYATT, CORDELIA
from W. J. Morton, beginning at a point on the e s of Seventh at 31½ ft from the s w cor of Weisinger av, running thence s with Seventh st 102 2-12 ft, thence E 178 ft to a 15-ft alley, thence n with said alley 102 2-12 ft, thence w 178 ft to the beginning, and being lots 2 and 3 in Morton's addition to Louisville. D B 109, p 613. $53 70.

WELDEN, PETER
from Collis Ormsby, a lot fronting 65 ft on the n s of Dumesnil st, and extending back s 156½ ft to a 20-ft alley. D B 130, p 3. $15 46.

WESTON, R. N.
from Willis Francis, beginning 185½ ft s of Main st, and extending s 16½ ft on Eleventh st, running back w 80 ft, running thence n 10 ft, thence w 25 ft, thence n 10⅛ ft, thence e 105 ft to the beginning. D B 127, p ..

WEINGARDNER, FRANK J.
from Clem Febder, commencing on the n s of a 20-ft alley, now called Pirtle st, at a point 90 ft w of Fifteenth st, thence n 200 ft, thence w with Pirtle st 10 ft, thence back to the beginning. D B 140, p 282. $16 28.

WHEAT, JOHN L.
from James M. Bryant &c., a lot on the n s of Park Place, commencing 270 ft e of the cor of Park Place and First st, running thence e and fronting on Park Place 50 ft, and extending back the same width to a 10-ft alley, and known on the plat of Park Place as lot 6. D B 140, p 253. $32 41.

WOLVERTON, D. J.
from J. T. Campbell, a lot on the s s of Walnut, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts, beginning at a point 500 ft w of the s w cor of Seventeenth and Walnut sts, running thence n 161 ft, thence at right angles w 31 ft to a 10-ft alley, thence .., thence e 161 ft to the beginning. D B 120, p 345.

WHITE, PAT
from Robert Ferguson, commencing at a point on the n s of Madison at 210 ft w of the s w cor of Twenty-first and Madison sts, thence with Madison st w 20 ft, thence n 161 ft to a 20-ft alley, thence with said alley .., thence s 161 ft to the beginning. D B 140, p 151. $11 17.

WILSON, J. WOOD
from Upton Wilson, beginning 109 ft s of the s e cor of Grayson and Eighteenth sts, and running thence s with Eighteenth at 50 ft, thence e 161 ft to an alley, thence n 50 ft, thence w 161 ft to the beginning.

WOLVERTON, MARY JANE
from D. H. Wolverton, beginning at a stone in the middle of the Dunkirk road at the beginning cor of 10 of 1 acre, more or less, of ground purchased by D. H. Wolverton of Wm. A. Graves, running thence s 86¼ e with the middle of said road .., thence s 10° w to the s line of the first tract, and .. parallel with the second line will give the quantity of ¼ acre of ground out of the w side of the lot conveyed by said Graves to said D. H. Wolverton. D B 135, p 123. $22 45.

WOOD, L. A.
from Sheriff of Jefferson county, a 2-story brick house and lot situated on the w s of Twelfth st about 75 ft from the cor of Twelfth and Chestnut sts, beginning at a point on the w s of Twelfth st, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, thence at right angles 30 ft, thence s to Twelfth at 40 ft, thence n and binding on Twelfth at 34 ft, thence w 200 ft .. D B 130, p 540. $38 72.

WATERS & WALKER (non res.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front of 35 ft on the s s of Caw.., bet .. and Ninth, and running s the same width .. $14 28.

WALKER, GIDEON, EST.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the s s of High, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and running southwardly the same width 156 ft. $22 68.

WAYMAN, MARCUS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: ½ of 105 ft on the s e cor of Brook and Water sts, and running southwardly the same width 164 ft, and imp; also ½ of 40x166 on Water, bet Seventh and Eighth.

WELLS, DAVID (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the n s .., bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running .. the same width 150 ft. $13 76

WEST, ORANGE S.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the n s of Dum, bet Tenth and Eleventh, and running northwardly the same width 156 ft, and imp. $9 35.

WEBB, JOHN (N. R.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front beginning at the northwest cor of Prather and Fourteenth, and running westwardly 100 ft, thence northwardly the same width 200 ft.

WHITLOW, WESLEY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the s s of High, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, and running southwardly the same width 340 and imp. $29 84.

WILLIAMS, JERRY (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Kentucky st., bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running northwardly the same width 195 ft, and imp. $21 37.

WILSON, THORNTON (of col.)
Imp on the s s of Magazine, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth. $6 68.

WHIPPLE, SAM. J.,
from M. Levi. A lot on the s s of Market st., known and designated on the map of DeWolf's enlargement No 93, having a front 30 ft on Market st, running back width 186 ft to an alley 20 feet wide; D. B. 113, p 319. $22 25.

WILLIAMS, W. W.,
from Rob't Durrett, beginning on the n s of Jefferson st 50 ft w from the s w corner of Jefferson and Ninth streets, and running thence west along Jefferson st 34 3-12 inches to the e line of the lot heretofore sold by Durrett to Griffiths, thence n along said Griffiths' e line 105 ft, thence east at right angles 34 7-12 inches, and thence s at right angles 105 ft to the beginning. D. B. 112, p 187.
Same from S. B. Shipp, fronting 30 ft on the w s of Ninth st and extending back same width w 105 ft, the s line being 105 ft n of Jefferson st; D. B. 125, p 604. $92 82.

WOLVERTON, CASSIE,
from Amos Seebold commencing at a point on the s s of Mott st 402 ft e of the Oakland plankroad, thence e with the line of Mott st 40 ft to a 15 ft alley, thence .. the front, and extending back .. on said alley 300 ft to a 15 ft alley; D. B. 133, p 223.

W..NDLEY, THO. H.,
from C. S. Overstreet. A lot on the s s of Green st, bet Tenth and Eleventh sts, beginning on the said Green st at Wm. Inman's w line, thence w 31 ft 9 in to Mrs. Givens' line; thence with the said line 130 ft to a 10 ft alley; thence e with the said alley 31 ft 9 in to Inman's line; thence n with the said line 130 ft to the beginning; D B 127, p 341.

WINTERHOLDER, M.,
From M. Hodapp, &c., a lot fronting 20 ft on the s s of Madison st, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, running back the same width 161 ft to an alley 15 ft wide; D B 126, p 142. $20 46.

WILLIAMS, GEO.,
From C. T. Dearing. A lot on the w s of First st, commencing at a point 186 ft n of Breckinridge st; thence n 20 ft; thence w 196 ft; thence s 20 ft; thence to the beginning; D B 127, p 342.
Same from Thos. P. Jacobs, beginning at a point on the w s of Brook at its intersection with the s line of an alley 20 ft wide, and parallel with Breckinridge st, which point of beginning is 159 ft 8 inches s of Breckinridge st; thence from said point at right angles binding on said Brook st 33¼ ft, thence w parallel with said Breck'y st 200 ft to another alley 20 ft wide; thence s with the line of this alley 33¼ ft; thence e parallel with Brook at 33¼ ft to the line of the first described alley; thence e with said line and parallel with Breckinridge st 200 ft to beginning; D B 127, p 197.
Same from John Hahl. A lot in Ormsby's subdivision of Bullitt's addition, fronting 35 ft on the w s of Third st and extending back the same width 180 ft to the 20 ft alley; D B 126, p 73. $131 94.

WILL, CHAS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the n e cor of Rowan and Twentieth and running westwardly 30 ft; thence northwardly the same width 138 ft, and imp. $21 82.

WEIKOFF, GARRETT.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front beginning at the n w cor of Maple and Eleventh, and running westwardly 182 ft, thence northwardly the same width 131 ft and imp. $48 96.

WILLIS, WM. (of col.)
Imp on the s s of Magazine, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth. $4 04.

WINGATE, MRS. E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Walnut, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and running northwardly the same width 195 ft.

WOLVERTON, DAVID H.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front .. of Fifteenth, bet Market and Jefferson, running .. the same width .. ft, and imp. $14 21.

WILKINSON, SALLIE (of col.)
Imp on the s s of Chestnut, bet Eleventh and Twelfth. $12 28.

WOOD, W. E.
Imp on the s s of Green, bet Fourth and Fifth. $18 32.

WOODS, EDWARD (of col.)
Imp on the n s Madison, bet Ninth and Tenth. $4 08.

YOUMAN, E. & L.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Madison, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, running northwardly the same width 161 ft. $20 77.

YOUMAN, J. W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30¼ ft on the s s of Magazine, bet Eighth and Ninth, and running southwardly the same width 200 ft.

ZANONE, TOBEY
from A. Pettelogne, a certain lot on the w s of and adjoining Preston st, bet Chestnut and Gray sts, beginning on the w line of Preston at a point 35 ft n of the n w cor of said Preston and Gray sts, and running thence n with the line of said Preston st 35 ft, thence at right angles w 185 ft to the e line of a 10 ft alley, thence at right angles along said alley s 35 ft to Gray st, thence 185 ft to the beginning. D B 130, p ..

ZIEGENHEIN, MRS. E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having .. front beginning at the n w cor of Avenue and .., and running .. 55 ft, thence northwardly the same width .. ft, in P.. $39 84.

A. BA.., Tax Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Saturday Morning,

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

ROLLER SKATING

FIRST ANNUAL BALL

Italian Brotherhood

Masonic Temple

The Masonic Dramatic Club

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Tuesday Morning, February 22d,

"Real Estate Exchange,"

Improved.

Building Lots.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

BUILDING LOTS.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sales.

Chancery Sales.

Executor's Sale.

Boots, Shoes and Hats

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes

The Entire Stock and Fixtures of "Singleton's" Book Store,

FUTURE SALES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CORNER

FOR SALE.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR RENT.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business and Residence Property, Bonds, Stocks, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND INAUGURATION BALL

OF THE

BUTCHERS' UNION,

At Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, 1870.

FOURTH GRAND BALL

OF THE

WADDELL GRAYS

AT MASONIC TEMPLE

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, '70.

Wolsiefer Hall!

DANCING.

MR. WASTELL,

LOST.

FOUND.

STRAYED.

BOARDING.

USE

SCHROEDER'S

BITTERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

CITY FEATURES.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JEFFERSONVILLE

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO MARKET.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

NEW ALBANY.

BUSINESS.

Sales at Wholesale Dealers for the Month of January, 1870.

Kentucky State Directory.

Shooting Affray.

Conversion of Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors.

JEFFERSONVILLE.